

Vulcan Advocate

VOL. II. NO 28

VULCAN, ALBERTA, FEBRUARY 17 1915

PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR

... Make Your Hens Lay ...

U.S.E.
INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD
and increase your profits. 50c. a Package.
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD
3 Feeds For 1 Cent.
Is Cheaper Than Feeding Oats
50c. and \$1 Packages. 25 lb. Pails for \$3.75

D. C. JONES

DRUG STORE,

VULCAN, ALTA

THE VULCAN LIVERY

**AUTO and BUGGY
Feed and Sale Stable
Garage**

Sole Agent in the District for the Celebrated 'Presto' Light Taxis

R. E. DODDS, Proprietor.

I.O.O.F. BALL

The Second Annual Ball of the
SAMARITAN LODGE, No. 91, I.O.O.F.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26th
In The Shimp Hall, Vulcan.
MUSIC BY THE CHAMPION ORCHESTRA
Supper will be served by the ladies of the Clover Leaf
Rebekah Lodge.

.. **TICKETS \$1.25** ..
EVERYBODY MAD WELCOME

INSURANCE

We write insurance of all classes
Fire Insurance
Life Insurance
Accident and Health Insurance

We would appreciate an application
from you in any of these lines.

Our companies are among the strong-
est and best in each particular branch.

FLOOD & WHICHER

VULCAN

ALBERTA

Feed Corn

We are expecting a large ship-
ment of feed corn in the course
of the next few days, and
would have you place your
orders now. Just the thing for
your stock.

**FANNING MILLS ALSO ON
HAND**

**Vulcan Co-operative
COMPANY, LIMITED**

Have You a Camera?

If so, let us do your amateur
finishing.

We do it Right.

We do it Quickly.

Portraits from \$4.50 to
\$10.00 per dozen.

Views taken of Farm Stock,
etc., by appointment.

W. J. MORTON

Kodak Finishing, Developing and
Finishing

THE VULCAN BAKERY

BEST BREAD DAILY

CATERING

F. SMART VULCAN

WHEN YOU WANT

COAL

GET IT AT THE
NATIONAL ELEVATOR
LETHBRIDGE
IMPERIAL LUMP
COAL

BEST IN THE WEST

\$5.30 PER TON

C. C. REBBE

**AUCTIONEER AND STOCK
SALESMAN**
VULCAN

For dates and terms apply to
C. B. SHIMP
Box 57, Vulcan.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

**Ladies and Gent's Clothes
Cleaned Pressed and Repaired**

PETER GILLESPIE,

**Best Workmanship
Guaranteed**

**French Dry Cleaning
a Specialty**

Opposite Depot Vulcan

Feed Grinder

Chopping done every day
of the week.

At **CRIS'S LIVERY BARN.**

A. Gagnon

VULCAN, ALBERTA

Council Meeting

The second general meeting of
the council was held on Monday
last in the office of the secretary-
treasurer, when all the councillors
were present.

After the reading of the minutes
of the previous meeting, the fol-
lowing bills were read: Vulcan Co-
operative Society, \$1.35; National
Elevator (coal), \$11.35; Wolfe &
Pettman, \$1.55; Crown Lumber
Company, \$55.25; D. C. Jones,
\$12.40; Vulcan Advocate, \$2.00.
On a motion by Spooner, seconded
by Dodds, they were allowed.

A bill from Terwilliger elevator
for coal was held over. The
amount of 3910 lbs. of coal \$11.35,
being disputed, the constable say-
ing that he weighed it in at 2700
lbs.

The bill for the Calgary hospital
for \$4, re R. Condell, which has
been up at previous meetings and
left over on account of the large
amount, was reconsidered. The
village are to remit \$31.50, being
the full amount that the hospital
are allowed to claim.

A motion by Dodds, seconded
by Irving allows for a two foot
sidewalk on block 1 on Railroad
Avenue, by the Crown Lumber
company's office.

Two lights are to be installed at
the avenue end of the approaches
to the depot, and the secretary is
instructed to write to the secretary
of the railroad commission to see
whether the company can be got
to put lights on the depot to the
Railway Avenue crossing.

The scavenger by-law, (No. 7)
was introduced by Spooner.

The question of fire protection
was discussed, and the secretary
was instructed to purchase 12
portable fire extinguishers for sale
in the village.

The council then adjourned, to
hold a special meeting on Thurs-
day afternoon for consideration
of the Pound by-law.

The council met on Thursday
afternoon and held a short meet-
ing to consider the by-law in re-
gard to the running at large of
animals in the village, at all times
of the year. On a motion by
Irving, seconded by Spooner, the
by-law will not include milk cows
and poultry.

The by-law will be published in
the paper so that all who run may
read.

Fraternal Visit

A number of the members of the
Blackie I.O.O.F. Lodge visited
the Vulcan Lodge on Wednesday
evening last. Among their num-
ber was J. B. Lukens, an old Vul-
can man, who, when he went to
Blackie, was instrumental in get-
ting the Blackie Lodge organized.

The visitors witnessed the Vul-
can team put on the first degree,
and the Blackie team put on the
second degree.

After Lodge was closed the visit-
ors were entertained to a supper,
and speakers from both Lodges
were heard. The attendance at
the Lodge was very large, there
being about 70 brethren present.

Seed Test Pointers

Points to be remembered in
sending samples of seed for vital-
ity test: Samples sent should
contain approximately 1000 ker-
nels. Where possible, samples
should be cleaned before sending.
The postage should be prepaid.
Packages insufficiently stamped
are liable to be refused by the post
office. It is unnecessary to en-
close stamps for reply. The usual
time necessary for a test is fourteen
days. All samples should be
plainly marked with the name and
the address of the sender. Twenty-
five samples tested for any one
person free of charge. All samples
should be addressed to the
Dominion Seed Laboratory, Cal-
gary, Alberta.

Card of Thanks

Mrs. Charles H. Gage wishes to
thank her many friends around
Brunetta and Lomond and also the
Oddfellows of Vulcan, of which
order her late husband was a mem-
ber, in her sad bereavement.

Masons vs. Oddfellows

One of the greatest hockey
matches of all time was played on
Monday evening, February 8th,
when a team of Masons opposed a
team of Oddfellows. The quali-
fications of the players were not
what might be rated as A 1 if
points at the game alone are con-
sidered, but as mirthmakers they
hold a rank second to none in
the community. Fortunately, for
both sides, there was a sprinkling
of the regular team, and these
tried to put in the fast play but
their efforts were nullified by the
very splendid check work that
was put forth by such players as
Hanna and Carson. It is nothing
against these latter to say that it
took them all their time to stand
on their skates, for this proved
rather a blessing than otherwise,
for if they could not secure the
puck in the ordinary way, they
generally fell on it and so secured
it for their own disposal when the
others were not looking. George
Pettman had a position on the
Oddfellows team that placed him
near the goal and to do him credit
he held the position very well.
He worked with an unconscious
ease of movement that was perfect-
ly delightful, gliding here and there
with the elegance of a swallow on
the wing. At such times as the
game made no call on his energies,
he reclined gracefully against the
goal with his legs crossed, looking
very much like a fashion cut from
the Ladies Home Journal. That
the crowd should have shouted
"Go to it Slat, mix it up" was
hardly fair from an artistic point
of view, for he looked so pretty in
his green and white.

The Rev. Allan kept goal for
the Oddfellows, they made sure of a
good goal keeper in one respect at
least, and throughout the struggle
he managed to maintain the bal-
ance of his Christy on his head all
the time. Harry Mould, (not
Mold) played a vigorous game,
getting in everyone's way at the
psychological moment and so sav-
ing his side from possible defeat.

For the Masons, Mr. Reeves
looked perfectly at home on skates.
He occupied the goal, but despite
his own efforts and that of his side,
the Oddfellows managed to win
the game. There is some uncer-
tainty as to the score, and opinion
differs as to whether it was 6 to 3,
7 to 3, 6 to 4 or 7 to 4 in favor of
the Three Links.

Corporal Petre attempted the
post of referee, and throughout the
game he did nothing in particular
and did it very well. Whenever
things got a little stale for him, or
there was danger of his being run
down, he tinkled his bell in a
charmingly professional manner
that was the delight of all listeners.

The proceeds of the game,
which amounted to the consider-
able sum of over \$21, was sent to
the headquarters of the Red X
Fund.

Mr. A. L. Clemens, who was
stationed here last fall as the In-
ternational agent, and then moved
to Strathmore, was in town last
week, stocktaking. The agency
will soon be in the hands of an-
other agent who will manage it
during the coming season.

Local oil excitement ran rather
high last week end when it became
known that there was oil in the
Dingman No. 2 well at a depth of
2,770 feet. The result of the
strike was that the shares of the
company, which on Thursday
were quoted at \$18, went up to
within the neighborhood of \$40.

Sunday last was the day set
apart, throughout the churches of
the British Empire and the United
States, for thanksgiving services
devoted to the blessings which
have attended the two great na-
tions during a hundred years of
peace. A special sermon dealing
with the subject was preached in
the evening by the Rev. D. K.
Allan.

The I.O.O.F. Grand Lodge of
Alberta convenes at Edmonton this
week, and it will be attended by
E. M. Clark, P.G., D.D.G.M.,
and R. L. Elves, P.G., who are
delegates, and J. N. Johnstone,
P.G., who will be there as a repre-
sentative, of the Vulcan I.O.O.F.
Lodge. The representative from
the Rebekah Lodge will be Mrs.
W. N. Ritchie.

W.I. Visits Carmangay

For the hockey team or curlers
to leave town at any time has
ceased to be a novelty but an in-
novation was introduced on Thurs-
day last, when the good house-
wives departed almost en masse
for Carmangay, where they had
been invited to conduct the
Women's Institute meeting.

A kindly welcome was extended
to the Vulcan ladies by the Car-
mangay president, Mrs. Wilson,
on behalf of their Institute, to
which the Vulcan President re-
plied, expressing the appreciation
of the kind hospitality which had
been extended, and also the
pleasure it gave the ladies to meet
and exchange helpful ideas.
Three excellent papers were given
by Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. O. L. Mc-
Pherson and Mrs. Jas. Allen, the
subjects being "Hospitality and
Social Intercourse," "System in
Housekeeping" and the "Influence
of Women for Peace." Carman-
gay provided a very interesting
demonstration also a reading by
Mrs. Bryans.

The local Institute was much
interested in the Rest Room in
which the Carmangay Institute
hold their meetings, as something
of the same order had been sug-
gested for Vulcan. It was found
however, that as a rest room, it
was not proving a success, and
that the responsibility of paying
one thousand dollars for the build-
ing was a continual drain on the
treasury.

At the close of the meeting a
pleasant social hour was spent to-
gether. A hearty invitation was
extended to the Carmangay ladies
to visit Vulcan in the summer.

Local and General News

Mr. P. W. L. Clark was in Cal-
gary on Friday evening last on
business.

Hay for sale, Timothy and
Prairie hay, baled, for sale at the
Vulcan Livery Barn, Vulcan. tf.

Look up the advert. for Fear-
ley's sale on February 26th, C. C.
Rebbe, auctioneer.

A whist party was held at the
residence of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde
S. Hall on Tuesday, February 16th
from 3 to 5.

Mrs. J. N. Johnstone accom-
panied Mrs. Wm. Ritchie to Ed-
monton for the I.O.O.F. Grand
Lodge.

Mrs. F. A. Elves is the delegate
from the Vulcan Women's Institute
to the Convention to be held at
Oids on February 16th and 17th.

Mr. A. J. Flood will accompany
the local delegation to the L.I.D.
Convention to be held at Calgary
this week.

The Vulcan hockey team were
out of luck on their visit to
Okotoks on Friday evening last,
going down to defeat to the tune
of 10 to 1.

Don't forget the New England
Supper on February 19th at the
Masonic Hall. A splendid menu
prepared. Admission 35c.

A number of Oddfellows from
Vulcan attended the interment of
the remains of Mr. C. H. Gage, of
Brunetta, on Saturday last.

The members of the Vulcan
Women's Institute paid a visit to
Carmangay on Friday last, and
conducted the meeting in that
town.

Messrs. G. L. Ecker, A. Larson
and C. M. McDonald, are the dele-
gates from the L.I.D. No. 158
Council who will attend the Con-
vention at the Paget Hall, Calgary,
on February 16th.

The remount purchasers hadn't
the best of weather when they
visited Vulcan on Wednesday last,
for during the forenoon snow fell.
It cleared off in the afternoon,
however, and a large number of
horses were looked over. While
at one town the purchasers were
only able to select 5 out of about
250 horses, at Vulcan they were
able to select 25 out of about 100.



By patronising the merchants who
advertise in these columns.
We invite your careful inspection of
their advertisements. Buy at home

THE VULCAN ADVOCATE

Quick Help For Chest Soreness! All Congestion Made To Go Quickly

Worst Cold or Sore Throat
Cured in Quick Order

RUB ON NERVILINE

Rub Nerviline plentifully over the neck and chest—rub it in well—lots of rubbing can't hurt. The relief will be surprising.

Nerviline is effective because it is powerful—about five times stronger than an ordinary liniment. Nerviline is penetrating, sinks in through the tissues, gets right in where the soreness and congestion really are. Its action is marvellously soothing. Rubbed on at night, it draws out the inflammation, and before morning takes away that feeling of tightness, and stops the

cough entirely.

Where can you find so powerfully searching a relief as Nerviline for a bad cold? Search the world over and you'll discover nothing half so good.

For nearly forty years Nerviline has been quickly curing colds, coughs and throat troubles. Thousands use it for rheumatism, sciatica and neuralgia—they all speak well of this grand family liniment, because they have proved its almost magical power.

Whenever you have an ache or pain, be it neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, joint or muscle stiffness always remember that Nerviline is the quick—safest cure. Every good dealer in medicine sells the large 60c family size bottle of Nerviline, trial size 25c, or direct from the Catarthozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

CITY IS MINING GOLD

Edmonton Turns to Industry to Keep Men Employed in Time of War

How to provide for the army of the unemployed thrown out of work because of the business depression resulting from the European war, says the Popular Mechanics Magazine, is naturally a much more serious problem in the British colonies than anywhere else outside of the continent of Europe. The city of Edmonton, Alta., has found at least a partial solution, and one that puts no added burden either on the taxpayer or the charitable.

The bars of the Saskatchewan river which runs through the city, contain much gold dust of the very fine variety. With the outbreak of the European war and the necessity to provide as much available work for men whom war conditions might throw out of employment, the city council turned to the gold mining industry, which offered returns within a hundred yards of the city's main streets. A number of experienced mining men who had settled in the city after the Klondike rush of '98 offered to act for a while as instructors to the uninitiated, and some two hundred men soon went to work. The average clean up per man for the months of August and September was about \$1.50 to \$2 a day.

Its Virtue Cannot be Described.—No one can explain the subtle power that Dr. Thomas' Eucletic Oil possesses. The originator was surprised himself by the wonderful qualities that his compound possessed. That he was the benefactor of humanity is shown by the myriads that rise in praise of this wonderful Oil. So familiar is everyone with it that it is prized as a household medicine everywhere.

Persian Lamb in Africa

If Great Britain retains German Southwest Africa, the caracul skin industry there should receive increased attention.

Caracul sheep were first imported into German Southwest Africa from Bokhara in 1907, and the sandy soil of some parts of the country seems to suit the animals admirably.

Professor Wallace of Edinburgh having recently recommended a trial of Caracul sheep in Great Britain, an experiment is being made with them in Scotland, and good results are stated to have been obtained.

Some specimens of the sheep have been successfully introduced into Natal and other parts of South Africa, where, however, little attention seems to have been paid to the production of "Persian" lamb skins. A flock of caracul sheep has recently been imported into Newfoundland, and the results of this important experiment will be awaited with interest.

Minard's Liniment Cures Croup in Cows

Mrs. Olden—I buy my husband a box of cigars every Christmas.

Mrs. Newed—But I thought you objected to his smoking at home.

Mrs. Olden—So I do—and he never does.

"How did you get your musical temperament?"

"I was born in A flat."

Life the Penalty

Scoffer Killed by Limb From "Spirit" Under Which He Trampled "Joos" Sticks

In the Straits Settlements and Malay Peninsula both the Malays and Chinese believe that many trees have their tutelary spirits, says C. E. G. Tisdale, in the Wide World Magazine. Such trees are easily recognizable, owing to their having "joos" or incense sticks placed either close to their roots or in a fork between the branches—the offerings of the Chinese—or decoration consisting of bifs of various colored cloth, the Malay token of devotion.

One such tree is still to be seen in Stamford road, the main thoroughfare of Singapore, and in connection with this particular tree a curious accident happened only a few months ago. A rich young man, of Straitsborn Chinese, named Lee Kua Guan, who had been educated in England at Cambridge University, was taking a stroll in the evening with a friend, and when passing this tree noticed a lot of joos sticks burning at its roots. With a laugh at the superstitions of the uneducated coolies who had placed the incense there, he kicked the joos sticks over and trampled on them. He then rejoined his companion and they went for a walk round the esplanade. As they walked along his friend remonstrated with him for his action, pointing out that, after all, though he did not believe in it himself, there "might be something in it," and, for his part, he preferred to leave such things severely alone, as he had heard of cases where accidents had happened to persons who interfered with such trees.

Lee Kua Guan ridiculed the idea of such a thing and pointed out that no European or educated person believed in "haunted" trees, but only the ignorant coolies. Three days later, while Lee Kua Guan was on his way to town in his motor car, just as he passed under this tree a huge branch fell right across the car, killing him on the spot, and smashing all the front part of the car. When examined the branch showed no trace of the ravages of white ants, and there seemed to be no reason for its having broken, as there was no wind that morning.

Good Sleep Good Health

Exhausted Nerves Were Fully Restored by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

When the nerve force expended in the day's work and in the act of living is not replenished by restful sleep at night you have cause to be alarmed, as physical bankruptcy stares you in the face. This letter directs you to the most satisfactory cure for sleeplessness.

Mr. Dennis Mackin, Maxton, Sask., writes: "I have just finished using the sixth box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and I must say that when I commenced using it my nerves were so bad that I could scarcely get any sleep. I would lie in bed nearly all night without sleep, and anyone who has this trouble knows the misery of sleepless nights. The Nerve Food helped me from the start, and has built up my nervous system wonderfully. I now enjoy good, sound sleep, and instead of feeling tired in the morning I am strong and healthy, and well fitted for my daily work."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Improvement in Service

The comfort and well being of the passengers who travel on the Canadian Pacific is always foremost in the minds of the officials of the company, and further evidence of this is to be found in the official announcement made today that all the cars in the Montreal-Chicago service have been equipped with an up-to-date valet service, so that you can now have your clothes brushed and pressed while you sleep. Simultaneously with this pronouncement comes the decision of the Canadian Pacific to discontinue the use of the toothpicks on the tables of the dining cars. This step has not been taken without serious consideration. Many letters of complaints have been received in this connection, and it is pretty well known that provision of toothpicks at first class hotels and restaurants is now considered not quite the thing.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen—Theodore Dorais, a customer of mine, was completely cured of rheumatism after five years of suffering, by the judicious use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

The above facts can be verified by writing to him, to the Parish Priest or any of his neighbors.

A. COTE, Merchant, St. Isidore, Que., 12 May, '98.

Duke's Awards to Brave Boy Scouts

The following awards by the Chief Scout, H.R.H., the Duke of Connaught, to Canadian Boy Scouts for conspicuous bravery, are announced:

Scout Wm. J. Barrie of Montreal, rescued lad from drowning in a disused quarry, awarded silver cross.

Scout John Hope, Lacrosse, Que., brought drowning boy ashore, awarded silver cross.

Scout Eric Brandt, Banner, Man., rescued girl who had fallen through ice at Winnipeg awarded scroll of honor, signed by Chief Scout.

Scout Allan Hovry, Stanstead, Que., went to assistance of comrade in difficulty in water, received letter of recommendation from the Chief Scout.

Marie—And at the place where I stayed this summer, a green young hired hand tried to kiss me. He told me he'd never kissed a girl in his life, and—

Gwendy—And what did you tell him?

Marie—I told him that I was no agricultural experiment station.

Has he reformed?

Not exactly. He is just flirting with conscience.

Was Warned of Invasion

Late King of Roumania Told of Foreign Power Which Would Attack Country

In view of the German statement that Belgium made secret arrangements with France and England—which is widely held in Germany—"et Volk," the Dutch labor journal, publishes a speech which M. de Broqueville, the Belgian premier, made at a secret sitting of parliament, when the Belgian army bill was submitted.

According to the version of a Socialist member of parliament, to the publication of which M. de Broqueville is said to have consented, the premier told parliament that the army bill was due to the German army bill of 1912, and Germany's desire to have 300,000 more men in the first line than France has.

"During last summer," said the premier, "we learned that the purpose of the increase was to enable German armies to break through Belgium. We were told of this by several powers, and our uneasiness was increased by several plans of which we were informed."

The premier then read several reports regarding the railway around Elsenborn, and the possibility of Germany transporting 50,000 men in less than 24 hours and invading Belgium after a three hour march. "Therefore," observed M. de Broqueville, "we must beware of Germany."

As to France, she had strengthened her fortresses and increased her forces. M. de Broqueville said he feared no conflict with France, but they must be prepared to meet both sides. The premier said they had been warned of the danger of a foreign power setting foot in Belgium, and that she should be prepared for self-defence. The late King of Roumania was one who tendered this advice.

Asthma Can be Cured. Its suffering is as needless as it is terrible to endure. After its many years of relief of the most stubborn cures no sufferer can doubt the perfect effectiveness of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. Comfort of body and peace of mind return with its use and nights of sound sleep come back for good. Ask your druggist; he can supply you.

Engaged in Pearl Fishing

Families Enter Boats With Divers, Taking Dogs and Other Pets to Scene of Operations

About one hundred miles eastward of Tahiti lies the Tuamotu (Pomutus) or Low Archipelago, a scattering of low lying coral atolls, about eighty-seven in number. In the waters adjacent to about fifty of the more important of these islands the finest pearls in the South Pacific are found, with considerable quantities of the so-called black edge mother-of-pearl shell much used in commerce.

These mussel beds are worked annually, under French government regulation, during the diving season, which lasts from August to November, inclusive.

An island's waters are exploited one season then closed for three successive years, thus giving the beds a chance to become restocked, and insuring against a depletion of the shell and pearl deposits.

Waters opened by law are announced officially at the commencement of each diving season, and no others can be operated in. Diving in prohibited waters may result in a heavy fine and the seizure of all property employed in the venture. Sometimes part of an island's waters are open and the remainder closed, as is the case this year of Kaukura Island. Although the largest producer of pearls, most of its waters are interdicted.

Native Polynesians comprise practically all the 2,500 or more local pearl divers. None but French citizens may engage in this business in French Oceania. The use of any diving machines or other apparatus is strictly forbidden, the accoutrement of the diver being a pair of large goggles, a loin cloth and a rope and weight. The goggles protect the eyes from salt water and enable the diver to see clearly.

In the early morning launches tow long strings of outrigger canoes, sometimes twenty or twenty-five, out to the diving grounds. Entire families travel to the scene of operations, as well as their dogs and other pets, along, and pass the day in their canoes.

The diver uses manila rope, one end of which is fastened securely to the anchored canoe, while to the other is attached a weight of twenty-two to twenty-six pounds. When ready to descend he takes two or three long breaths to expand his lungs, fills his lungs with air, takes hold of the weighted rope, jumps in and is carried to the bottom. There he lets go of the rope and collects the shell, which is placed in a woven basket, made from fish net. This basket holds sixty to seventy-seven pounds of shell and takes several dives to fill as the diver can remain under water only one to three minutes at a time. When the basket is filled it is drawn into the canoe and the shells are opened.

Native divers descend to considerable depths, more than 130 feet being frequently attained, but shell is not infrequently picked from rocks in water not more than four to six feet in depth, although the amount thus obtained is comparatively small.

For the Old Folks at Home

"What is in the mail from daughter?" asked mother eagerly.

"A thousand kisses," answered father grimly, "and sixteen handkerchiefs, two waist and four batches of ribbons for you to wash and mend."

Sir Donald Ross, who discovered how the mottled winged mosquito carries malaria, claims that Mediterranean fever is carried principally by the milk of infected goats. Leprosy has been attributed to bedbugs, and some are even beginning to think that the disease of measles is due to fleas.

Little Brother—Mamma, there's a fat man sitting out on the porch in the dark.

Mamma—It isn't a fat man dear. Sister is snoring her beau the one step.



For DISTEMPER

Pink Eye, Epizootic, Shipping Fever, and Catarrhal Fever. Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue, acts on the blood and glands, expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Horses and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures the Grippe among human beings and is a fine kidney remedy. Cut this out. Keep it. Show it to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures." DISTRIBUTORS—ALL WHOLESAL DRUGGISTS. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, GOSHEN, IND., U.S.A.

FARMERS

Can always make sure of getting the highest prices for WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and FLAX, by shipping their car lots to FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR and having them sold on commission by THOMPSON SONS AND COMPANY, THE WELL-KNOWN FARMERS' AGENTS. ADDRESS 701-703 Y., GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.

WHO WILL PAY OFF THAT MORTGAGE Should You Die Suddenly? Keep the Roof over the Children's Head by a Policy in THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO. OFFICES: Winnipeg, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Vancouver, Calgary, Regina. Agents Wanted.

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COWAN'S SOLID CHOCOLATE MAPLE BUDS "Maple Buds" is a name which distinguishes a quality, a flawless standard of chocolate purity and deliciousness, rather than simply the form in which the chocolate is moulded. "Made in Canada." 287

Schism in Russia's Church

Adoption of Greek Catholic Religion Turned Country Against Europe

Probably nothing in all the history of Russia, says the Century Magazine, has so affected her destiny, and possibly also the ultimate destiny of Europe and Asia, as this great schism (of the Eastern and Western church) in the South. For more than anything else, possibly more than all other things combined, this it is that has opened the chasm between Russia and the rest of Europe. For when once the ambassadors, whom the ruling prince, Vladimir, sent out to canvass the religions of the world with a view to determining which was the best for the Russian people, returned and reported in favor of the Orthodox, or Greek Catholic, with its seat at Constantinople, and the prince endorsed this recommendation, from that moment the face of Russia was turned toward the East. From that moment she began to be a stranger.

Two Faults

"The only trouble with my speech," said the remorseful man, "is that I didn't know when to stop."

"It's worse than that," replied Mr. Growcher. "The trouble is you didn't know when not to begin."

She (passionately)—Will you be true to me?

He (tenderly)—As true as the rose bloom in your cheeks.

She—Why—er—Isn't the moon grand?

One gloomy day a young countryman went to a dentist to have a tooth extracted. Seeing the patient's obvious nervousness, the dentist inquired: "Would you like gas?"

"Would I like gas?" Of course I'd like gas," exclaimed the irate patient. "Do you think I'm going to have you yanking out my teeth in the dark?"

Couldn't Work It On Him

A well known English naval dignitary has a beautiful daughter. A young ensign, with no resources but his salary, fell in love with her, and asked the old gentleman for her hand. The father at once taxed him with the fact that he had only his salary—hardly enough to keep him in white gloves and to burnish his brass buttons.

"Well, admiral, what you say is true. But when you married you were only a midshipman, with even a smaller salary than mine. How did you get along?" asked the ensign, who thought he had made a most diplomatic defence.

But not so. The crafty old sea-dog thundered forth:

"I lived on my father-in-law for the first ten years; but I'll be hanged if you are going to do it!"

Modern Church Architecture

"But," said a member of the building committee to the architect, "you haven't a single spire on the church."

"No. In these days of advanced civilization it is better to build your churches warproof."

Woman's Health

and spirits depend upon her digestion and circulation. Sallow skin, pimples, facial blemishes and depression disappear after the system has been cleansed and the blood purified by

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Directions of Special Value to Women with P & B. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.



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"GOODNESS KNOWS,"

says the Comfort Baby's Grandmother, "what we'd do without this Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater."

"If I'd only had one when you were a

baby, you'd have been saved many a cold and croupy spell."

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AMERICAN VERDICT ON THE WAR A CONDEMNATION OF GERMANY

A SPIRITED REPLY TO THE GERMAN PROFESSORS

Their Sophistry Endeavored to Win the Sympathy of the American People, and Place the Blame for the War on Great Britain and Her Allies

Ninety-three of the most prominent men of Germany, distinguished in various branches of science, art, education, and literature, have recently circulated a letter entitled "An Appeal to the Civilized World," in which they attempt to change public opinion in the United States on the subject of the war. Mr. Church, president of the Carnegie Institute, at Pittsburgh, and author of "The Life of Oliver Cromwell," has made reply to the German appeal, which is addressed to Dr. Fritz Schaper, of Berlin. He says: "It gives me a feeling of pity to note the impotency with which the people of Germany are seeking the good opinion of America in this strife. It is greatly to the credit that they wish to stand right in the judgment of this nation. But Germany need have no fear that American public opinion will be perverted by the lies and calumnies of her enemies. We are all going deeper than the surface in our search for the truth. Your letters speak of Germany as being in a struggle which has been forced upon her. That is the whole question: all others are subsidiary. This struggle was forced upon Germany, then, indeed, she stands in a position of mighty dignity and honor, and the whole world should acclaim her and succor her, to the utter confusion and punishment of the foes who have attacked her. But if this outrageous war was not forced upon her, would it not follow in the course of reason that her position is without dignity and honor and that it is her foes who should be acclaimed and supported to the extreme limit of human sympathy? "I believe, dear Dr. Schaper, that the judgment on this paramount question has been formed. The appeal is not based upon the lies and calumnies of the enemies of Germany, nor upon the careless publications contained in the newspapers, but upon a profound study of the official correspondence in the case. What do the official documents prove? After reviewing the evidence Mr. Church concludes: "Who began it? Was it England? Scarcely so, for England, in so far as her army is concerned, had yielded to the popular idea of arbitration; she was not ready for war and will not be ready for another six months. Was it France? Was it Russia? Not one of the 93 distinguished men who have sent me this letter, if they will read the evidence, will say so. It was Austria, who, by her unreasonable and inexcusable attack on Serbia, began the war, supported at every step by Germany, who, in her turn, gave notice to the Powers of Europe that any interference with Austria would be resented by Germany to the full limit of war."

The next point in your letter reads thus: 'It is not true that we trespassed in neutral Belgium.' Have these 93 men studied well the letter they have signed? Could intellects so superbly trained delude themselves to such an unwarranted declaration? Has any one of my 93 honored correspondents read the appeal to the American people by Imperial Chancellor von Bethmar-Hollweg, published in the American newspapers on August 15? I fear not, for in that statement the chancellors said: 'We were compelled to override the just protests of the Luxembourg and Belgian governments. The wrong—I speak frankly—that we are committing is to endeavor to make good as soon as our military goal has been reached.' "What will the good conscience of the German people say when, in spite of its passion in the rage of war, it grasps the awful significance of the confession of its imperial chancellor? 'The wrong that we are committing.' The wreck and ruin of a country that has done you no injury, the slaughter of her sons, the expulsion of her king and government, the blackmail of her substance, the destruction of her cities, with their happy homes, their

A Campaign to Encourage Production

Farmers Throughout Dominion Invited to Assist in Great Movement

The government is planning an active campaign to stimulate agricultural production of all kinds during the coming year. The Hon. Martin Burrell is arranging for a series of conferences throughout the Dominion, at which the farmers of the various districts will be called together and given full information as to conditions in Europe, and the great demands for food to supply the allies while the war is on.

The best means whereby Canada can help to meet those demands will be fully discussed by the farmers, as well as by those sent to address them. When the exact situation is impressed on them it is expected that they will respond heartily, and shape their work to the best times of production; and do their utmost to help in their own way Britain and her allies. Incidentally, the country will benefit very greatly from the increased production.

Accurate and complete information is being gathered, and well informed and capable men will meet the farmers of Canada and discuss the whole situation. While the Dominion department of agriculture will be asked to co-operate, and all organizations interested in this movement will be called upon to assist.

The governor's wife was telling Bridget about her husband. "My husband, Bridget," she said proudly, "is at the head of the state militia."

"O! 'ought as much, ma'am," said Bridget cheerfully. "Ain't he got 't' fine malleous look?"

beautiful monuments of historic times, and the priceless works of human genius. 'The wrong that we are committing.' Worst of all, when the desperate and maddened populace, seeing their sons slain and their homes in flames, fired from their windows in the last instinct of nature, your troops, with barbaric ferocity, put them to the sword without distinction of age or sex! The wrong! Oh, Doctor Schaper, if these conditions should ever be reversed and these foreign soldiers should march through the streets of Berlin, would not you, would not all of my 93 correspondents, if they saw their homes battered in ruins and their sons dead in the streets, would they, too, not fire from their windows upon the merciless invaders? I am sure I would do so!

"Your reference to German militarism brings up in my mind the conviction that this war began potentially 25 years ago when Emperor William II. ascended the throne, declared himself Supreme War Lord and proceeded to prepare his nation for war. His own children were raised from their infancy to consider themselves soldiers and to look forward to a destiny of slaughter, and here in America we know even his daughter only by her photograph in a colonel's uniform. And so with his own children, so all the youth of his empire were brought up.

"Going far away from your great philosopher, Kant who in his Categorical Imperative has taught us, 'a new golden rule, the national spirit of Germany has been fed on the sensual materialism of Nietzsche, on the undisciplined bloodthirst of General Bernhardi, on the wicked war drama of Trietschke, and on the weak morality of von Buelow; and we behold in every scrap of evidence that we can gather from your Emperor, his children, his soldiers, his statesmen and his professors that Germany held herself a nation apart from the rest of the world and superior to it, and predestined to maintain that superiority by war. In contrast to this narrow and destructive spirit of nationalism we in America have learned the value of humanity above the race so that we cherish all mankind in the bosom of our country. Therefore we can do nothing but execrate the conduct of your emperor who has driven his troops to slaughter their brethren and be slaughtered by them in his bloody and unappealable conflict.

"And, so, at last, my dear Dr. Schaper, we find ourselves shocked, ashamed, and outraged that a Christian nation should be guilty of this criminal war. There was no justification for it. Armed and defended as you were, the whole world could never have broken into your borders. And while German culture still has something to gain from her neighbors, yet the intellectual progress which Germany was making seemed to be lifting up her own people to better things for themselves and to an altruistic service to mankind. Your great nation floated its ships every ocean, sold its wares in the uttermost parts of the earth, and enjoyed the good favor of humanity, because it was trusted as a humane state. But now all this achievement has vanished, all this good opinion has been destroyed. You cannot in half a century regain the spiritual and material benefits which you have lost. Oh, that we might have again a Germany that we could respect, a Germany of true peace, of true progress, of true culture, modest and not boastful, ever rid of her war lords and her armed hosts, and turning once more to the uplifting influence of such leaders as Luther, Goethe, Beethoven, and Kant! But Germany, whether you win or lose in this war, has fallen, and the once glorious nation must continue to pursue its course in darkness and murder until conscience at last bids it withdraw its armies back to its own boundaries there to hope for the world's pardon upon this inexplicable damnation.—London Times.

The End of a North Polar Expedition

Surviving Members of a Russian Expedition Have Just Returned From Frozen North

A press dispatch has reported the arrival at Archangel of the surviving members of the expedition which left Russia in the autumn of 1912, under Captain Sedov, in the hope of reaching the North Pole by way of Franz Josef Land. The survivors report the death of their leader from illness, while attempting to sled the north from Franz Josef Land. This expedition was financed chiefly by the well known St. Petersburg newspaper, the "Novaya Vremja," and was generally believed to be badly equipped when it started north. The undertaking was not favored by the Russian government. Sedov's previous Arctic experience had included an expedition to the mouth of the Kolyma in 1903, and one to Nova Zembla in 1910, but the impression prevailed when he left Russia on his final journey that neither he nor his men had sufficient skill, training or equipment to give hope of valuable results from their expedition. The winter of 1912-13 was spent at the Pankratiev Islands, off the northwest coast of Nova Zembla. The following summer, eight of the twenty-two members of the expedition were obliged to return to Russia on account of illness. The others were supposed to have sailed for Franz Josef Land, but no further tidings were received of them until the Russian authorities recently sent an expedition in search of them on the steamer "Hertha."

The English word "diaper" takes its name from a town in Flanders which has been prominent in the papers recently. The word stands for linen d'Ypres a figured fine linen made in Ypres.

Hopeful Prophecy

Peace in Few Months, Says French Seers

Mme. de Thebes, the French seers, in an interview in the Petit Parisien, gives her predictions for the year 1915. She prophesies the end of the war between March and July, the downfall of the Hohenzollerns and the end of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. Italy will enter the war, and there will be a revolution in Germany after it is over.

Mme. de Thebes says it will be a foggy war, and between certain dates it is hard to see through it. "The war will cease," she says, "at the close of the first astral year. France will do well on the battlefield and will fulfill her mission for the transformation of human society. She will assure the triumph of this transformation by more love in union with more productivity in labor."

"Then, when French blood shall cease to be shed," continues Mme. de Thebes, "may France remain faithful—even if the results which she obtains in the war are not those she hoped for—to her marvelous predestination, to her instincts. She will be the pacific queen of the world. Let her be on guard, for fate awaits her at the moment of the negotiations. If she listens to her conscience she will reap all the fruits of victory."

"Paris will come out of the war greener and lessened—greened in attraction for foreigners and lessened in influence in her own country. This city will lead a crusade to extend the race. Women will be less frivolous and will pay more attention to their homes."

"The year will see the liberation of oppressed peoples and European equilibrium."

"Italy will enter the war. Modernism will decline at the Vatican."

"Germany, after the war, will have a revolution similar to that in France in 1793. There will be a fierce uprising against the Junkers and military aristocracy, and there will be massacres and scaffolds. Germany will then reorganize stronger than ever and afterward again take up the attack."

"There will be no more Hohenzollerns. The Crown Prince Frederick will never reign."

"The complete destruction of Belgium has not totally disappeared from my view."

"England will escape the gravest internal perils through the war. Russia will prosper and Holland will be born again. Turkey will leave Europe and the Balkans will suffer through her fall. Bulgaria and Servia will be thrown by her men of the past."

Are Warned to Eat Sparingly

You Are Helping the Enemy When You Do Not Choose Right Foodstuffs

An ominous warning is sounded to German housewives in all classes of society in a semi-official article circulating in German newspapers, entitled "What Shall We Eat?" It sounds the first note of alarm in that battle of the "silver bullet," which eventually must be the prime factor in bringing the war to an end. Munich, in common with other cities throughout Germany, took over the task of enlightening the public on the condition of the nation's larder. The bad fortunes of the war called into being a new statistical department, and a commission of food economists was appointed. That commission is now telling the German people the way to live sparingly in war time, and how every little sacrifice at meal times will strengthen the nation's resistance to the growing shortage of the food supplies. "Save as much of the white bread as possible, and try to substitute black bread or bread made of mixed white and rye flour," is one of the recommendations.

The commission appeals to the people, when they prepare the daily menu or sit in restaurants, always to bear in mind the enemy's wicked plan of forcing Germany to lay down her arms by starvation. "Remember," it says, "you are helping the enemy when you do not choose the right foodstuffs and consume them frugally."

The German housewife is asked to be careful when she makes soup not to make it of rice, lentils, peas or white beans, as these supplies are largely imported from hostile countries over seas, and to substitute, if possible, potatoes, barley and certain kinds of roots, including turnips. She is to find substitutes also for fats and oils used at meal times, to encourage the eating of beef, pork and home grown fruit, and to buy as little calves' meat as possible. There is a special appeal for economy in the grocery department in regard to tinned meats and fish, pepper and salt. The housewife is advised to throw nothing away and to ask her husband to drink less beer.

The commission reminds the nation that it ought not to live in two separate parts—one part throwing its whole life into a terrible conflict with an "unscrupulous enemy," the other taking life easy at home and surrendering none of its traditional comforts and enjoyments.

"We are not living in the days of need but in the days of careful economy. You need not be afraid that our stocks of food are disappearing and will disappear within a short time. The quantity of foodstuffs at our disposal is, on the whole, so big that it will last a long time."

Canada is said to be willing to increase its contributions of men to 150,000 by next autumn, if that number is required. We need not say that we hope such call will be required from the Colony. We recognize to the full that Canada is with us in this fight to the full extent of its resources and we shall expect that the recruiting at home will have settled the issue before we have to bring any such number of men from Canada. We have to remember from Canada is required a double service in this conflict. The Colony will have to be to a large extent the granary of the empire, and if we are to come successfully through the war the men who are working in the fields of Canada will be doing their share in helping forward the cause almost as effectively as those who are actually at the front.—Westminster Gazette.

Lost to Canada

Alberta Yields up Carload of Fossils to American Museum

With a carload of fossils that break the world's records for perfection in all their parts, Barum Brown arrived at the American Museum in New York, after a season's strenuous digging in the Red River canyon of Alberta.

Prof. Henry F. Osborn of the museum was astonished when he learned that in the cargo were eight perfect skeletons of carnivorous and herbivorous dinosaurs of gigantic size, as it has heretofore been almost impossible to get more than parts of the bones of a species. Much of the material is new to science.

"The fossils were found in the Belly River formation, and are estimated to have lived 3,000,000 years ago. This formation is much earlier than the 'lance cretaceous,' at which time the entire group of dinosaurs became extinct. One skeleton is the first one found in the genus Ornithomimus, about eight feet long and about five feet high."

"We got a complete skeleton of the carnivorous dinosaur named Deinodon Horridus. He was about twenty-five feet long and fifteen feet high. Another complete skeleton is of the herbivorous dinosaur, Corythosaurus Casuaris, about thirty-five feet long and fifteen feet high."

"The complete Ankylosaurus Magniventris was a big, plated fellow, the most remarkable in structure of all the groups of the dinosaurs. He was the living dreadnought of cretaceous times. He was approximately six feet high at the shoulders and eighteen feet long. The entire body was plated, the back with huge plates, and the belly with smaller plates close-fitting, similar to ancient armor."

French Frontier Been Ravaged

Fields and Orchards Devastated and Families Ruined in Process of War

A picture of the conditions in France in a section where much fighting has been going on, and an idea of what the people of such sections have to face, is gained from a letter telling of the experience of a French family of the name of Delalle, in the town of Arracourt, in the department of Meurthe and Moselle, on the frontier. A literal translation of parts of a letter of Mrs. Delalle to former friends in New York follows:

"After more than two months of suffering I have just left Arracourt, where, since six weeks, there has been no more bread. I have been on a continual exodus, for there was no more room, also, at Lunville or Nancy for me with my family."

"So I had to come to Paris, whither the journey took twenty-two hours, instead of five hours. Happily, though over 75 years of age, I am very strong."

"One cannot picture this war, which is more of a massacre. They are savages come back from primitive times; and yet did these do as much harm as the present? After having pillaged everywhere and robbed everything, they kill without cause, poison inhabitants, set fire to the houses, and cast their victims, only half dead, therein."

"In the morning we are Germans; at night, French for we cannot withstand the attacks from the woods, to the left and right of us. We must wait for the advance of the northern army—a question of strategy."

"No one can imagine this war. One must be there. And in the north of France must be suffering still more."

"All the farms and villages around us are burned. There are here already four houses gone, and people leave, taking nothing, having neither horses nor wagons, all confiscated by the enemy; tools stolen, fruit and shade-trees on our beautiful grounds and roads, all gone."

"There has been no harvest. Judge then, in what misery the frontier will find itself. Next year will be worse, as we are unable to sow."

"Our family has been badly stricken—three hostages, three wounded, one prisoner, and francs, 60,000 in losses, which in the country is a big item. And to begin life again, at sixty years of age, to build up the house when there is nothing left, is too much for my brother-in-law and his family."

"The houses, on account of bombardment, are half demolished. I have left mine in the hands of a neighbor, in whom I have every confidence. But if it burns, nothing, absolutely nothing left."—New York Evening Post.

Allies' Immense Reserve

Several New Armies of French and British Soldiers Soon at the Front

It has been estimated that the French forces mobilized up to the middle of September numbered about 2,000,000. France's losses so far must be well over 500,000, so that the reinforcement received since the middle of September could do little more than fill up the gaps. But it must be remembered that France's conscription system is much more inclusive than Germany's ever was and that France had at the outbreak of the war nearly 5,000,000 trained men to call to the colors. The supply of men far exceeded the supply of materials, and the French government's chief problem so far has been to make good deficiencies in equipment.

There is nothing improbable in the announcement that General Joffre will have at his disposal, before the month of efficiency in the field has not yet been reached, and will not be reached before spring. At that time, too, the British contingent in France will be raised from 500,000 to well over 1,200,000 and the Allies will begin to make use of their normal superiority over the German forces which can be assigned to duty in the western war theatre.—New York Tribune.

ent languages and dialects spoken in India, and there are over fifty kinds of script used to express Indian words, but India does not possess an alphabet, properly so called. Before an Indian woman or girl can read she must master all the 500 to 1,000 syllable characters of her vernacular script.

MAMMOTH BRITISH WARSHIPS THAT WILL ASTOUND THE WORLD

NEW SHIPS FORMIDABLE ENGINES OF WARFARE

Six Huge Warships of the New Class will be Ready within few Months, and are being Built at a Cost of Sixteen Million Dollars—Will have Speed of Twenty-six Knots

Great Britain is to amaze the world with several warships of a new type, much above the super-Dreadnought, says Henry Temple in the International News. Admiral Jellicoe will be able to lay down a hand on the playing table of the North Sea next summer at which the Kaiser's navy will stare in astonishment.

These new ships are of the Queen Elizabeth class, not one of which is in commission. Details of them are certainly guarded, and publication of facts concerning them in Great Britain would probably be followed by severe punishment. From a friend who recently visited the jealously guarded Devonport yard, however, I have obtained a layman's view of one of these giant crafts. She was the Warspite, which will be ready for action within six months.

The Warspite will carry ten 15.5 inch guns. What this means can be realized when it is remembered that the latest American battleships carry only 14-inch guns. Even more important is the wonderful turret arrangement. The turrets rise above each other like boxes in a grandstand, so that it is possible to fire all of her 15.5 guns from her bow. This is an achievement, of which naval construction would have despaired only yesterday.

More wonderful still, this monster floating fort is not unable to pursue swift cruisers. She makes twenty-six knots, a speed greater than the fastest transatlantic liner. Her bow

is narrow at the water line and widens in such a way as to offer the least possible resistance to the sea. Another important feature is her armor. It is said she will be able practically to defy any ordinary torpedo or mine. This is accomplished by means of a triple coating of armor below the water line. An external explosion can damage, but not sink her. Of course she is oil driven. Her cost will be about \$16,000,000.

There are six such ships building, which are expected to shake out their colors within six months. Construction is so perfectly organized that they can be built in eighteen months, from the time they were started, it is estimated.

I am unable to learn whether all, or only one of the new battleships will be able to fire all ten of its large guns from the bow. I am informed, however, that besides these six new battleships, the Devonport and Portsmouth dockyards alone are to produce eight battle-cruisers by next spring or early summer.

At Devonport 5,000 men are employed, with about 5,000 soldiers and marines always on guard.

Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, recently stated in the House of Commons that Great Britain could lose a super-Dreadnought every month without diminishing her relative superiority over the German navy, even though the Germans kept all their ships intact. From what I learn, this was no idle boast.

Turkey Was Promised Egypt

Told That India and Moslem Countries Glean Under Christian Rule

In a long dispatch to Sir Edward Grey, Sir Louis Mallet, the British ambassador, describes events at Constantinople which culminated in Turkey's rupture with the Allies.

Sir Louis tells how, despite all his warnings, the Grand Vizier maintained confidence in his ability to prevent Turkey from being involved in the conflict, but how eventually the influence of the war party proved too strong for him.

"In pursuance of a long prepared policy," he says, "the greatest pressure was exercised by Germany to force Turkey into hostilities."

"German success in the European war was said to be assured. The perpetual menace to Turkey from Russia might, it was suggested, be averted by a timely alliance with Germany and Austria. Egypt might be recovered for the empire of India and other Moslem countries were represented as groaning under Christian rule and might be kindled into a flame of infinite possibility; for the Caliphate of Constantinople."

"Turkey would emerge from war the one great power of the east, even as Germany would be the one great power of the west."

"Enver Pasha, dominated by a 'naïf-Napoleonic' ideal, by political Slavism and by the conviction of the superiority of German arms, was from the first a strong partisan of the German alliance."

"At what moment, Talaat Bey, the most powerful civilian in the cabinet and most conspicuous of the committee leaders, finally threw in his lot with the war party, cannot be ascertained precisely."

"Sir Louis proceeds to recount the steps which the war party, with German help and unchecked by the cabinet, took to complete plans for military operations until the rupture was finally precipitated by the incursion of the Bedouins in to the Sinai Peninsula and the bombardment of Russian ports in the Black Sea."

"The war party sealed their resolution to go forward," he concludes, "by publishing a communique, in which it was stated that the first acts of hostility in the Black Sea had come from the Russian side."

Untrue and grotesque as it was this invention succeeded in deceiving many of the public. It is not possible to establish by proof which of the ministers had pre-knowledge of the German admiral's coup, but it may be regarded as certain that Enver Pasha was aware of it, and it is highly probable that Talaat Bey was also an accomplice."

The Certain End

Germany is doomed to sure defeat. Bankrupt in statesmanship, overwhelmed in arms, under the moral condemnation of the civilized world, befriended only by the Austria and the Turk, two backward looking and dying nations, desperately battling against the hosts of three great powers to which help and reinforcements from states now neutral will certainly come should the decision be long deferred, she pours out the blood of her heroic subjects and wastes her diminishing substance in a hopeless struggle that postpones but cannot alter the fatal decree. The world cannot will not.

Germany win in this war. With her dominating all Europe, peace and security would vanish from the earth.—New York Times.

Health of the Troops

All the evidence goes to show that disease has not yet become a weighty factor in the war. Illness there must be, as a matter of course, and probably there is a good deal of it in the aggregate. Among such vast bodies of men, even though they are of picked age and physique, illness of different kinds is inevitable, but it has evidently not got beyond control, and we may assume that the means of dealing with it are fairly adequate.—London Times.

By looking at the weekly wash. You can see, if you choose, ter. That they're not wearin' now, begosh! A half of what they used ter.

Parisian Boy Saves Soldiers

He Hurries Them to Garret, Skirmishes for Food and Manages to Hide Them For Days

How a school boy of Paris, sixteen years old, who was spending his vacation with his aunt at Roye, saved ten Englishmen, escaped prisoners, and hid them for days in a garret while the Germans were in possession of the town, is told in a letter published in the Figaro, written by a French soldier.

According to the letter, nine English soldiers, with an officer, who had succeeded in escaping from the Germans, arrived at Roye the day before the Germans occupied the place, and, tired out, managed to drag themselves to the house where the boy and his aunt were stopping. They were received with open arms, but had hardly installed themselves before the German advance guard came pouring into the town. The boy hurried the Englishmen into the garret. There they hid, while a German officer was knocking at the door. The officer, well informed through spies of the resources of the town, insisted on quartering in a disused chapel on the property twenty men.

In the house at the time besides the boy and his aunt were women refugees who took shelter there. The party in all numbered sixteen. The lad tried to make himself as useful as possible to the Germans, in order to keep in their good graces, and succeeded in gaining their confidence. The great trouble was food. The German had placed the entire place on rations, 200 grams of bread a person a day. With sixteen rations of bread they were forced to sustain twenty-six. However, the boy managed to forage about and obtain at least sufficient food to satisfy the cravings of hunger.

After five days of incarceration in the garret the British soldiers, deprived of air and light, became desperate. Under the surveillance existing for the Englishmen to come out it meant death for them and for the family. So the boy obtained women's dresses and each day managed to take two of the Englishmen out in the garden for a breath of air. "What luck," he said, "that I had no moustache, and that the English are accustomed to shaving!" The German soldiers paid no attention to the supposed women.

But the Englishmen became more and more restless, so one morning at two o'clock they slipped out under the guidance of the boy. Gliding along the streets, wriggling through ditches, hiding under cover of walls, they arrived almost at the gates of the town when a sentry discovered them and fired his piece. At once the alarm was sounded, and the party scattered to find themselves, through some good fortune, back at the house again two hours later.

Sealskin Coats for Soldiers

Newfoundland to Acquire Entire Catch of Sealing Fleet for Manufacture of War Garments

Steps are being taken by the Newfoundland government to enable the British and Canadian authorities to acquire, if possible, the entire catch of the Newfoundland sealing fleet next spring for use in the manufacture of war garb.

A call has recently gone out from Canada for an equipment of fur caps, gloves and other articles of winter wear, and the skin of the seal has been stipulated as the material to be used in filling this order. This is the seal that is found off the Newfoundland coasts in March and April of every year and that is killed to the number of 250,000 to 350,000 annually. The seals are captured chiefly for their skins and fat, the latter being converted into oil and the former made into various kinds of wearing apparel, or, when tanned, used in the making of fancy leather. At present the annual product is divided in about equal parts between the British Isles and the United States, a large market for the skins having been built up in the latter country in late years.

"The only trouble with the pelt that kills," said the pessimistic person, "is that it doesn't kill enough of them."

NEW SPRING GOODS

Spring is approaching and with it the demand for new and pretty fabrics.

We have just opened up a large consignment of Spring Goods that are

Something Different

Dress goods, silks, satins, gingham, galateas, kindergartens, prints, muslins, rice cloths, chambrays, piques, Bedford cords, curtain muslins, etc., etc.

These are all moderately priced goods, and all money savers. We invite inspection.

Owes Bros
The Store of Good Service

The VULCAN ADVOCATE

CHARLES CLARK, Proprietor
R. W. GLOVER, Managing Editor

Published Every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 per year; Foreign countries \$2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

LOOSENING UP THE NEWS

In a statement in the House of Commons last week Premier Asquith said that as a result of the general anxiety for news from the front, the Government had decided to publish reports of operations on the firing line from Sir John French twice a week.

This is a welcome relaxation in the censorship department, and it will be welcomed in all places where its circulation is practicable.

The scarcity and unreliability of news from the front has been a sore point that the country has had against the Government since the commencement of hostilities. Notwithstanding the just outcry from press and public alike for more news, the censorship sat tight and refused to acquiesce to the demand. It was indeed seriously urged, and not altogether without some justification, that the paucity of reports was in a large measure responsible for more volunteers not joining the colors. It was the country's war, not the Government's, and therefore the country ought to be taken into some consideration. The point of keeping much of the news out of the papers was absolutely lost when continental papers were publishing them a week ahead of the English papers. The Germans had every access to the continental press, and the suppression of reports in the English papers made little or no difference then.

However, the Government have taken what will be a welcome step at last and no doubt the public will be grateful for it.

NEUTRAL AND GERMAN IDEA

Now that the German air raids over England are a thing of the past, and we have been able to see the case through German journalistic channel and one turns from them with a sense of utter hopelessness of official Berlin as far as carrying on the war by fair means is concerned.

At the time of the raids the whole civilized world was shocked at what was generally characterized as wanton murder. Commenting on them the New York Times said:

"As military operations such raids are devoid of sense and meaning. They resemble pretty closely the raids by Indians on the white settlements in the early days of our history, when houses were burned, scalps taken, and women and babies tomahawked."

In contrast to this we have the following from German papers. The "Deutsche Tageszeitung" is highly jubilant that the first air raid has been made and hopes that it will be followed by others. The "Kölnische Zeitung" says that "There are no technical difficulties to prevent us from flying as far as the heart of the interior, and these trips will be carried out although England may profit by all the weapons which she has at her disposal to make bread scarce for our wives and children. As often as it is in our power we will hurl terror upon England from the skies. We will hem in England with submarines. Our torpedoes will do anything that may weaken England's power. Perhaps, it may be that German troops will land on the English coast, and that that nation will see the war face."

Thus we see two sides of the question, the neutral and the German. The difference between them cannot but lead us to see where the sympathy of the neutral world would lie.

Germany sees no mortal bar in her way to compass her design upon England and that she will pursue that design is apparent from the manner in which official opinion is voiced in her press.

In this case, as it was in the outrages against Louvain and other towns at the commencement of the war, it will be as President Wilson said, the actions of the Germans will stand before the bar when the war is over.

During the month of January, the Department of Natural Resources of the Canadian Pacific Railway colonized a total of 7,577 acres in Western Canada, namely, five thousand four hundred and twenty acres in the province of Alberta, and two thousand one hundred and fifty-seven acres in the province of Saskatchewan.

U.S. GOODS FOR GERMANY

In consideration of the general interest of public opinion to-day over the question of the United States and Great Britain with regard to neutral ships and cargoes, the following article from the "Provincial Journal, Rhode Island, is extremely interesting.

"It is just as well to face the facts at the beginning. If the British Government chooses to make a careful investigation, as of course it will do, it will discover inside of a week, what thousands of persons in New England already know, that many of our manufactures in this section of the country have for months been selling to German agents in the United States machinery and material of all kinds, which they know is destined for Germany, although it is consigned to middlemen in neutral ports.

"The New England manufacturer, of course he is not to blame. He gets his money and the German agent takes the risk. But it is common knowledge that this material is being manufactured for Germany and that the trick of consigning to a dummy consignee in a neutral port is being practiced constantly.

Another phase of the controversy which should not be lost sight of is the apparent desire of the President to compel the British Government to accept manifests at their face value. To consent to any such risk as this without efficient guarantees from our Government that such manifests are in perfect order would be ridiculous. As a matter of fact, no Government, even in time of peace, takes a manifest at its face value.

Incidentally, it may be pointed out that when that keen and all-powerful king of whose type we have so many millions in this country—the American citizen—returns joyfully to his home from a foreign trip and presents his sworn statement to his own Government as to the contents of his trunk, the Government promptly turns his trunks out on the deck to see if he is telling the truth."

U.S. EXPORTS

The United States department of Commerce has recently published details of the preliminary returns of the exports of the country's produce during December. These show some remarkable changes compared with the same month in the previous year. The exports of breadstuffs represent a value of \$55,860,000 and are more than five times as large as in the previous December, when they amounted to \$11,149,000, while in December 1912 they were \$20,075,000. For the whole of the calendar year the whole of the breadstuffs exported is \$300,309,000, as against \$199,477,000 in 1914 and \$149,815 in 1912.

Another sharp contrast with the previous year is shown in the exports of cotton, which for December are valued at \$49,351,000 as against \$81,953,000 in December 1913. For the year the cotton exports were \$343,898,000 as against \$575,088,000 in 1913 and \$662,778,000 in 1912.

The exports of provisions in December were \$12,209,000 as against \$12,004,000 in the previous December. For the year they total \$128,284,000 as against \$138,924,000 and \$123,244,000 respectively in the two previous years.

The exports of mineral oils in December are valued at \$9,437,000 as against \$13,615,000 in the same month of the previous year. For the whole year the exports of oils were \$138,382,000 against \$147,047,000 and \$121,875,000 respectively in the two previous years.

GERMANY AND COPPER

An eloquent testimony to the shortness of copper in Germany is supplied by the fact that the Germans are taking copper of every description from Belgium, either in a rough state or converted into door handles, window fastenings, objects of art, candlesticks, saucepans or money.

From Brussels they have recently removed copper and nickel to the value of \$100,000 francs. They have taken all the stocks in the factories and have requisitioned every copper article in the surrounding country.

Premier Asquith recently made a statement in the House of Commons to the effect that the total losses of the British Expeditionary force to date were 104,000 officers and men. Since making that statement he had added that of the wounded approximately sixty per cent were in a hospital and nearly forty per cent were in the field.

ESTRAY

ESTRAY—Strayed from S. 1/4 Section 20-16-24, Dorch place, 3 miles south of Vulcan, a bay horse, weight about 900 lbs., white star on forehead, ears tipped with frost, nose also frosted, no brand, reward offered. H. Sealock, Lomond.

ESTRAY—From N.W. Qr. 34-16-25, one brown mare, 3 years old, should have sucking colt with her, branded on left ribs. Reward for information leading to recovery of these animals. J. A. Smith, Vulcan, Alberta.

ESTRAY—From Okotoks, (through Blackie) 1 white horse, 5 years, pulled tail, branded on left shoulder. Information leading to recovery of same or on returning, reward of \$5. George Hoadley, Okotoks.

NOTICE

VILLAGE OF VULCAN
Notice is hereby given that a red bull about one year old, born about 10 inches long, no brand visible, was impounded in the village Pound of the Village of Vulcan on Saturday, December 5th 1914.

Small white spot on the right jaw and white stripe across the forehead.
FRANK J. KAISER,
Poundkeeper,
Dec 23rd.

WANTED

WANTED—A teacher for a term of eight months, commencing April 1, for Willard School District, No. 2176. State qualifications and salary wanted. C. S. Houghton, Sec. Treas., Queenstown, Alberta.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—12 head of young cattle, apply Peter McIntyre, Reid Hill, F104

FOR SALE—1500 bushels of good seed oats for sale. J. S. Jamieson, N. W. 18-16-25, Vulcan, Alberta. F104

FOR SALE—One 15 h.p. J. I. Case steam engine, good as new, and a 32 in. Sawyer-Massey separator for \$1,000 terms can be arranged. See E. M. Hollister, Vulcan, Alberta. A15

FOR SALE—Three or four full-blooded Hampshire male pigs, at reasonable prices. One full-blooded imported Percheron Stallion, will sell or trade for horses or cattle, or will exchange for another and equally as good, full blooded Percheron. J. A. Smith, Vulcan, Alberta. d914

FOR SALE—A number of Rhode Island Red cockerels, at \$1 each. M. S. Guegenrich, Vulcan, Alberta. d214

TO RENT—One dwelling and office in Shaw Block. Good commodious premises. For particulars apply F. W. Shaw, Vulcan, phone R 106. d304

FOR SALE—A number of young Berkshire thoroughbred registered sows, ready for breeding. Moderate prices. Jas. Allan, C.P.R. Farm, Vulcan. j64

The Churches

Presbyterian

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; F. A. Elves, Clerk of Session; P. H. Irving, Clerk of Managers; Mr. R. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Evening Service 7:30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall.

Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. A. Elves, President; Mrs. W. F. Joannejohn, Vice-President; Mrs. D. K. Allan, Secretary; Mrs. A. M. Trail, Treasurer.

Lodge : Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A. F. & A. M. G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

G. M. CARSON, W. M.
A. J. FLOOD, SECRETARY.

O. O. F. SAMARITAN LODGE
No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.

Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8:00 p.m. Visiting brothers welcome.

E. G. MCPHERSON, NOBLE GRAND.
H. MOLD, SECRETARY.

WANTED—Land about one section. I want to buy for cash and also trade in sixty-six acres on the Gulf Coast Fruit Belt of Texas. Drainage land, ditched and ready for the plow, two to four crops each year. All kinds of garden truck, figs, oranges, pears, etc. Garden truck does best in winter when prices are high. For particulars apply to J. A. Smith, Vulcan, Alberta.

For Information Regarding
VULCAN & DISTRICT
—WRITE THE—
SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE
VULCAN, ALBERTA

QUEEN CAFE

Meals at all hours

Ice Cream

Confectionery and Candies

Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks

VULCAN ALBERTA.

R. W. GLOVER

Teacher of Piano

Vulcan

M. H. KAHLER,

Watchmaker and Jeweller

OPTICIAN

EYES TESTED FREE

VULCAN, ALTA.

CLARENCE DAVIS

AUCTIONEER

Sales Made of Anything, Anywhere, Live Stock and Farm Sales Especially. For dates and particulars apply to A. Mitchell & Co., Vulcan. Write wire or phone me at Champion Alta. Phone No. R204.

P. W. L. CLARK

Barrister

Solicitor, and Notary Public

Loans Arranged

Bk. of Hamilton Bldg., Vulcan

DENTISTRY

C. H. NELSON

DENTIST

VULCAN ALBERTA

IN CHAMPION

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

OF EACH WEEK

A. R. BOND

BRAND READER

Eastway

Owner of Horses branded on Left Shoulder.

Royal Cafe

MEALS AT ALL HOURS

Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes

B. C. RESTAURANT

Meals Served at all Hours.

Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft Drinks, Candies, Fruit
VULCAN, ALTA.

R. K. B. KNOWLES, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

Vulcan, Alta.

Phones 44 and 45

Drs. G. M. CARSON and C. T. GALBRAITH

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

VULCAN ALBERTA

P.O. Box 39, Phone 18.

Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1	1.32
" No. 2	1.29
" No. 3	1.24
" No. 4	1.18
" No. 5	1.15
" No. 6	1.12
" Feed	1.05
Rejected No. 1	1.20
" No. 2	1.17
" No. 3	1.14
Oats, No. 2 C.W.	.56
" Extra No. 1 Feed	.53
" No. 1 Feed	.51
" No. 2 Feed	.49
Barley, No. 3	.65
" No. 4	.60
Feed	.57
Flax No. 1, N.W.	1.32
" No. 2, C.W.	1.25
" No. 3, C.W.	1.12
Rye	.80
Eggs	.40
Butter	.25
Spring Chicken	.7
Fowls	.7
Cattle, live	.51
Cows	.5
Hogs	.64
Dressed Hogs	.8
Ducks	.6
Turkeys	.11
Geese	.10

Among the visitors to Calgary this last week were: Mr. and Mrs. Trail, Mrs. P. W. L. Clark, Mr. A. Mitchell.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$500.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388

I.H.C.

McCormick and Deering Farm Machinery. Agency now open and ready for business.

C. E. Henry,
VULCAN.

By virtue of a Distress Warrant issued by E. J. Charters, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the Province of Alberta, under an order made by the said Justice against H. F. Richardson, I have distrained the goods and chattels of the said H. F. Richardson, to wit:—

1 Rumeley Gasoline Oil Pull Tractor Engine, all of which goods and chattels will be sold by public auction, at Dodd's Livery Barn, Vulcan, on the 10th day of February, 1915, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated this 27th day of January, A.D. 1915.

EDW. H. PETRIN,
Corporal, R.N.W.M. Police

New England Supper given by the Women's Institute on Feb.

Imperial Hotel

Vulcan

Best Equipped Hotel on

the Line.

Excellent Table.

Every Attention Given.

A. MUTZ, Proprietor

Jack Tompson

Auctioneer

For dates and particulars apply to

FLOOD & WHICHER

Insurance Agents

Vulcan, Alta.

NOTICE OF JUDICIAL SALE OF FARM LANDS

Pursuant to the Order made in the action of Associated Mortgage Investors vs. William James Greenaway et al, the Southwest Quarter of Section 22 in Township 16, Range 22, West of the 4th Meridian, Alberta, will be sold by public auction at two o'clock on Saturday, the 13th day of March, A.D. 1915, at or near the Post Office, Vulcan, Alberta.

The property consists of 160 acres, more or less, situate 5 miles from Reid Hill, 17 miles from Vulcan and 15 miles from Champion. The Vendor is informed that there is on the premises a one and a half storey house, 16 x 25, with barn, 16 x 40, and granary, 16 x 18, and coal house, hen house and hog house. There is also a 50-foot well on the property with windmill. The property is said to be all fenced and about 155 acres have been broken. The clay is said to be chocolate loam with clay subsoil.

The lands will be sold subject to a Reserve Bid fixed by the Court and subject to the reservations and conditions contained in the original grant from the Crown or appearing upon the existing Certificate of Title.

The purchaser will pay 15 per cent. of the purchase price on the day of the sale, 15 per cent. within 90 days thereafter, without interest, and the balance in 3 equal instalments in 1, 2 and 3 years with interest at 8 per cent. In all other respects the conditions approved by the Court will apply.

Further particulars may be obtained from L. E. Jones & MacKay, Calgary, Alberta, Solicitors for the Vendor.

DATED at the City of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, this 6th day of February, A.D. 1915.

LAURENCE J. CLARKE,
Clerk of the Court.

Mr. J. Thompson, of High River, was in town on Wednesday last.

Our Leading Farm Harness Made in Japanned Trimming Only

BRIDLES—1 inch cheeks, Concord Blinds.
1 inch Flat Checks, 7 in. Ring Bit.
TEAM LINES—1 inch with 150 buckles at Billet ends.
HAMES—No. 6, Varnished Concord.
TRACES—1 1/2 inch Double and Stitched.
PADS—Double Strength.
BELLY BANDS—Folded 1 1/2 inch layer.
BREECHING—5 Ring Style, Folded Seat.
COLLARS—Concord Team, black leather rim and black russet collar, leather face.

Present stock to clear at
Complete \$52.00; Less Collars and Breeching \$32.00;
Collars, \$7.00 per pair

IRVING'S Ltd.

Bank of Hamilton

Capital Authorized \$5,000,000
Surplus Paid-up, \$3,000,000
Reserve \$750,000

READY MONEY

It is often said of a man that he owns valuable property, but is for the time "tied up." If you would be ready for every business opportunity—or emergency—a part of your savings should be held for immediate use. Such funds can be safely deposited at interest in a Bank of Hamilton Savings Account.

VULCAN BRANCH
A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER



HOW SEED TESTS ARE MADE.

In making a germination test a definite number of seeds is counted out indiscriminately from the sample. The number used varies with the different kinds of seed, depending on their size, or wheat, oats and barley two hundred are taken, and for corn, one hundred. The total number used is divided and the test conducted in duplicate. If the duplicate lots show too wide a variation a re-test is made before the result is reported. The seeds are placed between sheets of moistened blotting paper and kept at a suitable temperature in the germinator. Those which germinate, both their roots and stems starting to grow, are counted and removed from time to time. In wheat, barley and corn the preliminary count is made on the fourth day and the test is completed on the tenth day. From the number of seeds which have germinated during this period the percentage minimum is calculated. With oats the preliminary count is made on the sixth day and the test is allowed to run fourteen days.

Among the most common causes of low vitality in farm seeds are frost, immaturity, weathering, heating, improper curing, mold and must.

The most frequent cause of low vitality in oats is frost. One or two degrees of frost in the milk stage are sufficient to ruin oats for seed. Frozen oats are difficult to detect. A sample may be so badly frozen as to be totally unfit for seed and the injury not be apparent to external appearances. A kernel of sound oats, when stripped of the hull, is usually semi-transparent and remains flaky when crushed. A frosted kernel has a clouded, dark appearance, particularly at the tip, is more brittle, and reduces to powder when crushed. Frozen oats have a characteristic sweetish taste.

Frost injury is more apparent in wheat than in any other grain, being evidenced in severe cases by shrunken and discolored kernels. Lighter injury is shown by lack of lustre caused by the crimping or very fine cracking of the seed coat. The injury to vitality is often not as serious as appearances would indicate. Wheat that is plump and fairly well matured before being frozen, is very little injured. "Tough" or sprouted grain should never be used for seed unless it is shown to be suitable by germination test.

Barley is more easily injured by weathering than other grains. Insufficient drying is a common cause of low germination. Frost injury is often indicated by a crimped or shrunken appearance and by a loosened hull easily broken away from the kernel.

The seeding value of many samples of grain is greatly lowered through the presence of a large proportion of small, immature or shrunken kernels. Oats especially often contain a high percentage of light, green kernels. While these may be vital, their energy of germination is weak and they will not produce plants in the field.

All grain intended for seed should be thoroughly screened.

There are many advantages in using seed of high energy of germination. It starts to grow quickly, giving a uniform stand of strong, vigorous plants better able to withstand adverse weather conditions than are those from seed of low vitality. Where weak or non-vital seed is used, weeds are able to get established and to choke out or weaken the crop so that it ripens unevenly, producing grain of an inferior grade, full with weed seeds.

In sending samples, if care is not taken to have them thoroughly representative of the bulk lots, the reports may be misleading.

Twenty-five tests will be made free each year for any individual or firm, a charge of twenty-five cents being made for each test over this number, or germination test from two to four ounces is sufficient, and samples should be addressed to Dominion Seed Laboratory, Calgary, Alberta.



PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Public health work in the best organized communities is now fully recognized as the highest goal of the community. For years, and even yet in many places, the Public Health Department of a community is considered as serving to notify the community of the presence of disease. There is an indefinite understanding that they should in some way advise as to the measures to be waged against disease. However, this work is only in its beginning. The full role is as upholders of diplomas to gain enormous advantage by using the public far from being developed. The United States is unique in the organization of the campaign against false medical practice. European countries pay more attention to active sanitary measures in the community in regard to the food and water supply, as is shown by the comparative freedom from typhoid fever. The activity in the United States of America and Canada is more evident chiefly because their task is proportionately greater, and new fields have to be conquered as new communities are being established. Of the many spheres of activity, one is impressed by the appreciation of the public to the revelation of the truth of medical practice. The secrecy of medical practice in the past has made possible the development of quackery in unscrupulous practitioners. The natural repugnance on the part of medical practitioners to appear as commercial advertisers has allowed the unscrupulous of the press in many forms for the extension of their names and "specialties."

After many experiments in com-

bating this field the conscientious members of the profession have decided that the only way to instruct the public is to meet publicly with publicity, not in the former sense in using the personal pronoun, but in the frank discussion of the methods of those making false representations. Until the medical profession admits a frankness to the patient and until the patient understands that they should not put a blind faith in the drug that comes out of a bottle, quackery will flourish. To the patient it should be said that no doctor can diagnose his condition merely from the relation of symptoms of the appearance of the patient sitting in his chair with his clothes on. No matter how skilled the physician, he must make use of a thorough examination of his patient in all the systems—respiratory, nervous, alimentary, and urinary, before being able to give an opinion.

The practice in the United States of sending newspaper reporters with a false line of symptoms to the suspected medical quacks and the full report of the interview with the quacks being exposed, has resulted in the people being warned of the existence of such. The Health Department of every community is justified in analysing the standing of every medical practitioner in the community from time to time, or even constantly doing so, and when it is apparent that there are false practitioners in the community the fact should be made known to the public. This is only one of the fields open to the Public Health Service.

U.F.A. Social

The Blackie Branch of the U. F. A. held another of their delightful socials in the school house last Saturday afternoon. The program consisted of music and recitations, and was quite a revelation to those in attendance as they were not aware of the fact that there were so many really good amateur musicians among the farmers. Space will not permit of a reference to each person who had a number on the program, however, credit is due Miss Ricker and Mrs. Roebuck who furnished the piano music, and also Mrs. W. E. Herbert, of Dinton, who delighted the audience with her well trained voice. After the program light refreshments were served and the meeting adjourned for four weeks, and a jolly lot of people left for their homes satisfied that they had spent a delightful afternoon.

During the afternoon the Woman's Auxiliary of the U. F. A. was formed with a large membership. The following officers were elected:

Mrs. Mitton, President; Mrs. Dickinson, Vice President; Mrs. Mrs. Bresnahan, Vice President; Mrs. McKibbin, Secretary; Mrs. Crockett, Treasurer; Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Tompkins, Mrs. Hansen, Program Committee.

Need Small Debts Act

Strenuous efforts are being made by the Retail Merchants' association to secure the passage of the small debts legislation promised by Premier Sifton last year at the session of the provincial legislature, which opens February 25.

Secretary Andrews has already written the premier and brought to his attention the proposals favored by the merchants, which consist in brief of granting summary jurisdiction in the matter to local magistrates. This means that the debtor may be summoned before the magistrate on complaint of the creditors and a sworn examination as to the debtor's means will then be conducted, following which the magistrate will make an order accordingly. In case the debtor disobeys the order, the man's employer will be ordered to pay the sums out of the debtor's wages, and if he neglects to do so he himself will become liable. All costs will be borne by the debtor.

It is thought by merchants that it will be a great improvement over the present law, which enables the debtor practically to laugh at his creditor, who, to collect the debt, must frequently spend more than it amounts to.

The Vulcan Co-operative Society have taken over the stock and plant of the Crown Lumber Co. The business of that company demanded increased space hence the change.

The final game for the McNaughton Cup was played on Monday between Hall's and Pentland's rinks. The score was 12 to 11 favor of Hall.

The weather during the past week has been very much warmer and it would occasion no surprise if the skating and curling seasons came to a sudden end very soon.

Last week there were reports to the effect that information on the New York stock exchange said that all wheat in Germany will be exhausted four months before the next crop.

Lomond News

The Lomond district enjoyed a snowfall of from 3 to 4 inches on February the 3rd.

Mr. Black was a caller in Lomond on Wednesday last.

Wednesday and not Thursday, as reported in the last issue, is the train day.

School commenced at Rolling Prairie on February 4th, with Mr. Bradley, from near Carmangay as teacher.

Born—to Mr. and John Fauliers, a daughter.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. Verdaugh, a daughter.

The Revs. Reis and Mathews are holding revival services at the Rolling Prairie school house at present.

The Ladies Auxiliary met at the home of Mrs. Holmer Benson on Thursday last.

We shall not be surprised to see some fine Yellowdent corn grown in these parts another season, by the way the corn is being distributed around here.

Business is good these days. If you want to see a busy little town come to Lomond.

The next farmers meeting will be held on Saturday, February 20th. The last meeting being favored with a report by the delegate who attended the Convention at Edmonton.

Mr. Earl Harp and wife are visiting friends on the Little Bow, near Nanton.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Shaw were Vulcan callers on Friday.

The coal bin looks a little better these days. Coal for \$2 a ton at Bow City mine.

Mr. Herb West delivered hogs at Vulcan recently.

Remount Buying

The buying of remounts for the army took place in Vulcan on Wednesday last, and although the weather was not what could have been desired, snow falling for the whole of the forenoon, there were a large number of horses brought into town.

Buying commenced at about nine o'clock, the horses of Mr. A. Bond, of Eastway, being the first to be inspected, and from this stock many selections were made. The general run of the horses shown during the morning were not up to the standard of the lot shown in the afternoon.

In all somewhere about 125 horses were inspected, and from these the remount purchasers selected 25. The highest price paid for a horse was \$160.

On the whole, the purchasers were very well pleased with their visit to the district, and speak of the general run of horses shown to them as being of a very fair order. Requirements for the army are not fully understood by all would-be sellers, and in some cases people who exhibited and had their horses turned down felt that they had been overlooked, but, as was explained, the buyers had to abide, as nearly as possible, to the official requirements.

The remount committee consisted of Messrs. L. S. Manser, W. R. Blyth, veterinary, M. P. Howard, secretary, and Jno. McCaig. They left Vulcan on the morning train on Thursday and proceeded to Carmangay.

Getting Ready For Big Crop

The following item appears in a weekly newspaper published at a small town in Alberta.

"The feeling among the farmers is very optimistic now. Everything points to Better Times, with capital letters. Seeding time is approaching, and the farmer now whiles away the hours watching the price of grain go up. Wheat reached \$1.50 a bushel in Winnipeg last week. Twenty-five bushels to the acre and \$1.50 a bushel—figure it out for yourself; and the price is still rising. All other grains are going up, too. Wheat may hit \$2, they say. Every farmer and homesteader is preparing to put under every acre possible. Conditions are most favorable and an early spring is being hoped for.

The Thermometer

The thermometer readings for the past week are as follows:

February 9,	12 above zero
" 10,	14 "
" 11,	12 "
" 12,	8 "
" 13,	17 "
February 14,	2 below zero
" 15,	15 above zero

Mr. C. E. Henry, previously of Nightingale, has taken over the agency for the I.H.C. and is prepared to handle all the farmers wants in machinery and repairs.

Mr. M. Lebow arrived in town from the hospital at Calgary on Saturday last.

Judicial Sale of Farm Property

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the Judgment and final Order for Sale in the action of Floyd O. Earp vs. R. B. Tudor, there will be offered for sale by public auction, on Saturday the 23rd day of January A.D. 1915, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the Imperial Hotel in the Village of Vulcan, by John Thompson, Auctioneer, the following property, the South West Quarter of Section Twenty-two (22), Township Sixteen (16), Range Twenty-four (24), West of the 4th Meridian in the Province of Alberta, subject to the reservations and conditions in the Grant from the Crown or in the existing Certificate of Title and also subject to two mortgages in favour of the Royal Loan & Savings Company.

The Vendor is informed that the soil is black loam on clay subsoil and well adapted for agriculture. The premises contain 10 acres, all of which are good arable lands, 110 acres of the said premises have at one time been broken and cultivated but have gone back to sod. The said property is situated about 3 1/2 miles from the Village of Vulcan in the Province of Alberta.

The above premises will be offered for sale subject to the Conditions of Sale which will be read at the time of the sale and also subject to a reserve bid, 10% of the purchase price shall be paid at the time of the sale, 15% within sixty days thereafter without interest into Court, and the balance with interest at 7% as follows:—25% within six months, 25% within 9 months, the balance within one year.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to John Thompson, or to Ballachey & MacKenzie, High River, Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

DATED AT HIGH RIVER this 22nd day of October A.D. 1914.

(Sgd.) LAURENCE J. CLARKE, Clerk of the Court.

APPROVED F. L. C.

J503

Sell Your Old Accounts! We will buy them. Send them to-day! Crown Mercantile Agencies, Calgary.

J20tf

Microbes in Your Scalp

Authorities say that a microbe causes baldness. If you are losing hair try our remedy at our risk.

Professor Unna, of Germany, and Dr. Sabouraud, the great French Dermatologist, claim that a microbe causes baldness, and their theory has been verified by eminent scientists. This microbe destroys the hair follicles, in time causing the scalp pores to close and the scalp to become shiny. Then, it is believed nothing will revive the growth. If treated before this occurs, baldness may be overcome.

We know of nothing that has given such universal satisfaction in treating the scalp and hair as Rexall "93" Hair Tonic. It has been designed after long study to overcome the cause of falling hair as discovered by Prof. Unna, Dr. Sabouraud and other scalp and hair specialists, and we believe it will do more than anything else can to remove dandruff and stop falling hair; and if any human agency can promote a new growth of hair it will do that, too.

We want you to make us prove it. We will pay for a month's treatment of Rexall "93" Hair Tonic used during a trial, if you will use it according to directions, and are not thoroughly satisfied. When we will do this, you surely should not hesitate to at least try it.

Start the treatment today. Your mere request will get your money back if you want it. Two sizes, 50c and \$1.00.

You can buy Rexall "93" Hair Tonic in this community only at our store:

D. C. JONES, Druggist

The Rexall Store

There is a Rexall Store in nearly every town and city in the United States, Canada and Great Britain. There is a different Rexall Remedy for nearly every ordinary human ailment, especially designed for the particular ill for which it is recommended. The Rexall Stores are America's Greatest Drug Stores.

Provincial Appointments

The following appointments were recently made at Edmonton:

Notaries Public, J. S. Hunt, High River; G. S. Ferris, Nanton;

The Lineham Lumber Co., Ltd.

VULCAN, ALBERTA.

LUMBER

Slabs, Firewood, Doors, Windows, Finish. Get Our Prices.

John Dewie, " " Representative

Reeves' For Satisfaction

Dame Fashion

has decreed that for the Spring Season

Crepes

shall be the latest vogue, and in consequence we have a large and varied assortment of

Plain and Fancy Crepes Now on Hand
Splendid Value 15c. to 45c.

Fast Colors.

Also, a large and varied assortment of
PRINTS AND GINGHAMS
in stripes, checks and fancy designs,
for good hard, everyday service.
All at 15c. per yard.

H. W. REEVES

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

VULCAN ALBERTA

Get It At Reeves' Store
You Will Receive Satisfaction

The Talisman

By L. T. Meade

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"Nothing of the sort; you mustn't be seen in Chesney street tonight. I have an old truck which I can lend you and we can put a few things of my own into it. As soon as we get to Paris, Barbara shall buy her own clothes, and you can have these. Now, then, Barbara, you must wear this coat and skirt; we haven't much time to spare, or we shall miss the boat to Newhaven."

"But," said Barbara, "if I must go, I'd rather wear my own clothes."

"And that's just what you must not do, my little girl," said Mrs. Johnson, "you must not wear what they are looking for, not a bit of it! Come, now, get into these, and no words about it. I'm tired, dead tired. I've had a weary day; but we'll have a fine time in Paris, a gay time, and don't be afraid we won't have money enough!"

Here she again took out her purse, and showed Bank of England notes and quantities of gold. Kate stared with open eyes; Barbara sank back, and her weary eyes closed.

"She's wore out like," said Kate. "It seems bitter cruel, that it do!"

"Hold your tongue, girl! The kiddie will come right in the end. Now, then, I'm going to change my toggery."

"Oh, ma'am, to change again!"

"Just you leave me alone. Would you recognize your Miss Barbara as she is dressed now, that it do!"

"No, ma'am, I wouldn't."

"When she goes out with me she must wear this close veil over her face. Remember there are at least twenty of the cleverest detectives in London on my track, and if I'm nabbed, it's ten years' penal servitude. But I mean to win. I mean to win—yes, if I die for it!"

CHAPTER XVII.

Barbara could not possibly guess that Mrs. Johnson had put a strong sedative into the tea which she drank; but she soon felt a sensation of intense drowsiness, also a feeling that she did not greatly care what was happening to her. Kate drew her chair close to the little girl, and Barbara felt Kate's rough hand a sort of comfort; for Kate, compared to the woman who called herself her mother, seemed to be a very special and beloved friend.

"Has she gone off?" said Mrs. Johnson presently.

"I think so, ma'am; she's pretty sound."

"Well, that's all right, that's just what I want; she won't wake up thoroughly until we are well out of London. Now, then, Kate Jessop, I will just go into the other room and change my toilette. I have arranged the whole scheme. Barbara is to go to Paris as a very sick girl and you, to accompany me as her nurse. Here's a nurse's dress all complete—cloak, bonnet, and veil, and everything. Put them on as quickly and quietly as you can. If at Victoria station anyone speaks to you, you are simply to say that you are taking care of the dear young lady, who is recovering from a very serious illness. That will serve a double purpose, for it will keep other people out of her carriage. Ah, I think I am clever enough to hoodwink twenty detectives, when all's said and done!"

Now the description of Mrs. Florence Dunbar and the picture at Scotland Yard was that of a tall, fair woman, very much made-up, eyes large and light blue, dress showy, and, as a rule, of the sort which would not be worn for a moment by a respectable woman. There was also—and this fact was much noticed by the police—a very peculiar twist about her mouth, and when she walked, she walked with a slight limp. During the remainder of that remarkable day Florence Dunbar had ceased to exist as far as the police were concerned, for who could imagine that that showy, disagreeable woman could be changed into the neat widow, who had no limp, whose hair was grey and whose gentle face was furrowed with many wrinkles? A widow who wore a most respectable coat and skirt of deep black, and a little bonnet tied with black strings under her chin; over the back of the bonnet was a widow's veil, and inside was the usual white ruche worn by widows in the early stages of their bereavement.

While Florence Dunbar had ceased to exist, Mrs. Johnson had taken her place; but when the said Mrs. Johnson came out of her room, she was again altogether transformed. She suddenly appeared as a young and strikingly handsome woman; her eyes seemed to flash fire, so large and dark were they; her hair was raven black, her complexion was changed from fair to a smooth, delicate olive, with a very faint tinge of color on each cheek. The slight twist which she had managed to give her mouth was altogether obliterated. When she smiled, which she did very often, she showed brilliant white teeth, her dress was that of a lady of means, quiet, but very handsome. She was wearing beautiful furs, neat boots, neat gloves; in short, everything was perfect with regard to her apparel.

"Now," she said, as Kate looked at her in undisguised amazement, "you wouldn't know me, would you?"

"Ma'am," said the astonished Kate, "you are too wonderful!"

"You haven't come to the end of my wonders yet," said Mrs. Johnson, alias Mrs. Dunbar, with a laugh. "For the present my name is Mrs. Villiers. I am travelling with my young invalid daughter and her nurse; you must act the part of nurse as much as possible. Let me see you; you look in your cloak and bonnet; very neat and respectable indeed. You will be forced to wear a gauze veil over your face, and you will travel second class; Barbara and I go first. When we get to the Continental Hotel early tomorrow morning—I will tell you what further steps I shall take."

"But the young lady is so sound asleep, ma'am."

"And isn't that the very thing I want? But she must be just slightly roused in order to put this veil over her face. I shall tell any person who speaks to me that she has just recovered from a very bad illness, and that I am covering her face on purpose; indeed, that I am taking her to see a famous doctor in Paris. You will do best for me by holding your tongue altogether. Now, then, I know that the cab is waiting for us at the top of the cul-de-sac, and we shall be at Victoria in no time."

Mrs. Villiers, as she was now called, accomplished her designs without the least difficulty. Numbers of men and women saw her off, and smiled at her as she went. One whispered to another, "Ain't she a tort' jest?"—another said, "Ain't she the cleverest nipper in the whole of Lunnon?"

But there is honor amongst thieves; and they, one and all, kept their mouths shut during the moment of danger while Mrs. Villiers was getting Barbara into the cab, following herself, and then Kate taking her place with her back to the horse. A considerable amount of luggage was put upon the roof, and they started for Victoria Station.

When a poor little Barbara next awoke, she was far away from London on the road to Newhaven; she arrived at Dieppe in the course of the night, and in Paris early in the morning.

We all know what the feeling is on wakening up after a great catastrophe has happened to us. At first there is the bewilderment, the sensation that the whole thing must be a mistake, then the knowledge that it is no mistake, that the dreadful and awful thing has happened. Barbara gave a low and bitter cry. In a moment her mother was bending over her.

"What is it, my little darling?" she said. She spoke in a low rich, refined voice.

She and Barbara had a compartment to themselves. Mrs. Villiers' whole manner had changed she looked very much like what she must have done when Barbara's father had fallen madly in love with her many years ago.

"Oh! oh, where am I?" said poor Barbara.

"You are not at all very well, my dear; and I, your mother, am taking you to Paris. I am going to get a very good doctor to see you, and your nurse is travelling with us second class. Are you comfortable? Let me put this pillow under your head; ah! that's better. Hold mothers' hand, you will be quite comfortable. You know you arranged to call me mother."

"If you wish it," murmured Barbara in a choking voice. Suddenly a great flood of tears rushed to her eyes. She had not cried much during that awful day, she had hardly cried at all since the moment of her kidnapping; but now, now—the strange, new look on her mother's face—the tender tone of her mother's voice, and yet the knowledge that her mother was what she was, was altogether too awful, too terrible for the poor child to endure. She sobbed most bitterly.

"Oh, mother! oh, mother!"

"Child, child, I will be good to you. Here, cuddle up close to me. Now, we shall stop in a few minutes and the porters may come into the carriage; be sure you say 'mother' in their presence, be sure also you take up the role of an invalid. Ah, the train is slowing down. Do you see the lights of the big station? You will enjoy Paris, Barbara; I mean to give you a right good time, my little girl; this job has already been most favorable to me."

So it had, for on board the boat Mrs. Villiers had made friends with several ladies, who discovered afterwards, far too late to recover their property, that they had lost their watches and chains, or other articles of value. Mrs. Villiers had them very carefully hidden away in a secret pocket which she wore under a loose blouse. This was so contrived that the pocket could only be discovered by an absolute and thorough search of her person, which search could not take place unless she was formally arrested. Thus she had no fear. Every one treated her with the greatest respect; she "tipped" handsomely all round. She was strikingly good looking herself, and the weary and tired expression of her little daughter's face—for the veil was now no longer required—and the respectable looking nurse caused people to think well of Mrs. Villiers—certainly not to suspect her of crime.

Presently the train drew up at a great station, and two or three porters came in one after the other. Barbara was lying back on her pillow; tears were streaming down her cheeks. One of the porters said something in French to Mrs. Villiers, who replied to him rapidly in his native tongue. He said, in a tone of sympathy:

"Pauvre petite! Qu'a-t-elle?"

"Elle a été bien malade. Je l'emène pour consulter le grand Docteur Armand."

"Ah, oui," said the man, looking with compassion at the girl and with interest at the handsome lady. He offered to get a cup of coffee for Barbara; Mrs. Villiers gave him a handsome tip when he brought it, and he thought her a very fine lady indeed, and the little sick girl most charming. But then, Barbara's face was of such a nature that, both in sorrow and joy alike she always wore that wonderful sweet expression which was her talisman and which few people in this world of sorrow possess. She therefore attracted sympathy even in the midst of her terrible grief.

As to Mrs. Villiers, she felt her heart beat faster and faster with absolute affection for the child she had lost for seventeen years.

Early in the morning they arrived at Paris, and went straight to the Continental Hotel. There Mrs. Villiers ordered a capacious suite of rooms—two large bedrooms, one for Barbara and one for herself, a small one for the nurse, and a handsome sitting room. She was waited on hand and foot by the obliging staff; and Barbara lay on a sofa, looking wearily around. Where was she now? What would become of her in the end?

Mrs. Villiers, unknown to Barbara, had brought a trunk full of lovely dresses with her to Paris. She accordingly changed into something—very rich and gorgeous, and by and by went out for a walk, leaving Kate in charge of Barbara.

"My love," she said, "if you are better tomorrow I will take you to the shops, and you shall choose pretty things for yourself; for my mother shall never lack luxuries so long as her mother is about. Today I am obliged to go out on a little business of my own."

She did go out. She did effect her business, to the tune of several hundred francs for the goods she had secured during her journey. Little did the proprietors of the Continental guess that they were harboring in their midst perhaps the most celebrated lady thief at that time in the world.

Barbara lay very still and quiet; she felt quite hopeless; her head ached unceasingly; this was probably caused by the opiate which her wretched mother had given to her before she started on her journey. Kate herself felt excited; she was not troubled by qualms of conscience, and the change from Ferris's shop to this lovely hotel filled her with delight.

(To be Continued)

Preserved Art Treasure

How Parisians Saved Venus From the Germans

True to their reputation as lovers of the artistic, when, during the war of 1870, the German army drew near the French capital, one of the first measures the Parisians took was to place the art treasures of the Louvre in safety. The paintings of Raphael, Titian, Paolo Veronese, Rembrandt and Rubens were carefully packed and shipped to Brest. There they could, if necessary, be put on shipboard and taken from the country.

It was not so easy to save the pieces of marble statuary for their weight and fragility made them difficult to handle but the French determined that the famous Venus of Milo, at least should not fall into the hands of the Prussians.

So they took her down from her pedestal, and laid her in a casket, carefully padded and wrapped. At night the casket was taken out through a secret door, and hid secretly in the cellars of the police prefecture, at the end of a certain secret passageway.

They waited in the casket, and cleverly gave the wall an appearance of great age and dilapidation. In front of this wall they laid a number of valuable public documents, so that if they should happen to be found, their importance would lead the discoverers to think there was nothing else hidden there. In front of the papers they built another wall. Here the Venus of Milo remained much to the distress of those patriotic Parisians who did not know where she was, and supposed that she had been stolen, through the siege of the city by the Germans and through the disorders of the Commune.

One day the prefecture caught fire, and was pretty completely destroyed. The distress of those who knew that the Venus was concealed there can be imagined. As soon as the fire was extinguished, they hastened to the sinking ruins, and after some digging found the casket, buried in heaps of dirt and stones, but uninjured.

It is understood that the Venus has gone into hiding again this year, not to reappear until peace is restored and Paris is free from danger of the invader.

Seal Anglo-Japanese Bond

Japan Has Right to be Given Place With the Great Powers

The German press is endeavoring to sow discord between Britain and Japan by depicting Japan as a treacherous goatee who is holding Britain's eastern possessions during the war, and thus securing the keys to India, which will never be relinquished.

London comments on the exchange of messages between the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill and the Japanese minister of marine reveal the futility of these attempts to undermine the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

The Times pays the highest tribute to the sagacity and loyalty of Japan's war attitude, and cordially echoes the declarations of the Tokio press that war not only seals the Alliance with Britain, but begins a new era in the relations of East with West.

Although geographically an Asiatic Power, by siding with nations who are upholding the principles and traditions of European civilization, Japan is proving her fitness and right to take rank with the great World Powers.

The Morning Post says: "The Japanese have proved themselves friends and allies of whom any nation may be proud. Her fighting forces have shown themselves in war to be as humane as they are formidable. This has set an enduring seal on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and traditions of Japan as an assured and honored place in the comity of civilized nations of the West."

The Daily Chronicle says: "It is affection to pretend that everywhere under the British flag Japanese expansion would be welcomed without misgiving. The self-governing Dominions have hitherto shared the suspicions of the United States. The new Anglo-Japanese comradeship-in-arms will assist can produce a complete solution. The new bond between our Asiatic peoples holds great hopes for the future of humanity."

An old Scotchwoman, who had resisted all entreaties of her friends to have her photograph taken, was at last induced to employ the services of a local artist in order to send her likeness to a son in America. On receiving the first impression she failed to recognize the figure thereon depicted as herself, so, car. In hand, she set there was no mistake. "Is that me?" she queried.

"Yes, madam," replied the artist.

"And is that like me?" she again asked.

"Yes, madam; it's a speaking likeness."

"A well!" she said resignedly, "it's a humblin' sight."

"The Senator who has just sat down," whispered the guide in the visitor's gallery, "began his public career as a page."

"Indeed!" said the visitor. "I judge from his speech that he has developed into a volume."

He's a great talker. Says a lot of bright things.

Yes, I remember one saying of his that pleased me greatly.

What was it?

Good-night.

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

The Island of Cyprus

The Most Valuable and Important in the Levant

The island of Cyprus, which has been annexed by Great Britain, following a declaration of war on Turkey, is the most valuable and important in the Levant. It had an area of 3,854 square miles and is situated in the Mediterranean sea near the mouth of the gulf of Iskanderun, sixty miles west of Latakia, in Syria, with which it is connected by cable.

It has nominally been a part of the Turkish empire, though for some years virtually a British possession, governed by a British high commissioner. Its mines yield asbestos, gypsum, red Jasper, copper, gold and silver. The copper mines once were among the most valuable in the world, and from the name of the island the metal received its name. Cyprus, changed through the Latin and Saxon into copper.

The mountains are covered with valuable timber, chiefly conifers. Silk, wine and tobacco are among the important products of the island and tropical fruits are grown in abundance. Salt also is obtained on the island. The principal cities are Nicosia, the capital, and Larnaca.

Cyprus originally was peopled by the Phoenicians, and afterward was colonized by the Greeks who dedicated it to Venus, establishing the most celebrated temple to this goddess at Paphos. Successively the island belonged to the Assyrians, the Persians, the Egyptians, the Romans and the Byzantines and was one of the first places, out of Palestine, to receive the gospel.

During the crusades Richard I. of England took it from the Moabites, medans and gave it to the princes of the Lusignan family. After it had belonged to Venice for a century it was conquered by the Turks in 1571.

In 1878 it was conveyed by treaty to Great Britain, the sultan retaining the sovereignty of the island and accepting an annual payment of money in lieu of its revenues. Its population is about 300,000, of which number about 70,000 are Mohammedans, the others belonging to the Greek church.

Boffit's Luck

His Watch Was Not Greatly Damaged, But a Little Jar Stopped It

As Hibblesy Boffit craned his neck to watch the ascending balloon, the anchor of the rising gas bag swung by his vest pocket, neatly extracted his gold watch and bore it aloft, dangle by its chain and banging against trees, church spires and other objects of prominence.

"Drop it!" yelled Hibblesy Boffit, and gave chase. Through woods and meadows, up hills and down many dales he followed the balloon, shouting with rage every time the distant tink of his watch smashing against an obstruction reached his ears.

Finally, as the balloon was passing over Skrankas City, Boffit gave a loud shout, for his watch had become detached and was falling. Curses! It landed on the roof of the Dingbat Building, 118 stories above the ground. From down below Boffit could hear the musical crash as the watch hit the hard cement of the roof.

Obtaining a permit from the superintendent, Boffit, not taking time to wait for the elevator, rushed up the 118 flights of steps and out on the roof. There lay his watch, close by a chimney! But in his hurry Boffit inadvertently kicked it while trying to pick it up, and it slid off the edge of the roof and crashed to the pavement, 2,435 feet below.

"Damn!" swore Hibblesy Boffit and ran down the 118 flights of steps to the street. His watch was where it had landed, near the fireplug. Boffit picked it up and put it to his ear.

"Just my luck!" he exclaimed testily. "It's stopped."—Louisville Times.

New Device Used by French

Grapppling Iron Thrown by a Rocket For Clearing Barbed Wire

The Daily News publishes the following from a correspondent in Paris: "I was talking with a group of soldiers from the front, and in the course of their stories of life in the trenches one of them told me of an ingenious device they have for tearing down the German barbed wire entanglements. There are hundreds of miles of these barriers in front of the German trenches in France and Belgium. They bring the most impetuous bayonet charge to a standstill until a way is cut through them. Now, I am told, the French are experimenting with an appliance similar to a rocket apparatus, which throws a grappling iron attached to a rope over entanglements, which are then dragged down and hauled into our trenches.

"By posting a few good marksmen under cover to command the spot where it is intended to hurl the grapple the French secure a number of victims, besides destroying the barriers. Instinctively several Germans will dash out of their trenches to try to secure the grapple before it is hauled taut and catches in the wires, and these are almost invariably shot down."

Fortune tellers are forbidden to practice in the German empire. Soon after the war broke out, they did an enormous business with relatives of soldiers in the field. Visits to the fortune tellers often had tragic consequences, as many of the callers were in a high state of nervous tension.

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by **Murine Eye Remedy**. No Smearing, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. **Murine Eye Salve** Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Freckle Druggists or **Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago**



The Nature of Clays

Probably one of the greatest natural resources of the west is the supply of clay and shale, suitable for ordinary manufacturing purposes. Investigations now going on indicate that clays will be found adapted to the manufacture of more valuable kinds of ceramic goods as well, such as porcelain and china.

Briefly the character of the clays and shales employed for different purposes are as follows:

Kaolins are white burning clays composed mainly of silica, alumina and water, with a low percentage of fluxes.

Fire Clays are always capable of withstanding a high degree of heat. No clay should be called a fire clay unless the fusing temperature is higher than 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit. So far very little fire-clay has been found in Western Canada. Any clay underlying a coal bed is often called fire clay, but this is decidedly a misuse of the name.

Brick clays.—The main requirement is an easily moulded, clay and on burning hard at a low temperature and having small loss from cracking and warping. Common red burning brick are made from low grade clay or shale. Pressed brick require a higher grade of material. Paving brick should be plastic and have good strength and a wide range of temperature between vitrification and fusion. Fireproofing clays should also be plastic and burn to a hard but not vitrified body at a low temperature.

Sewer pipes are vitrified and hence the clays must be hard in fluxes. They should also have a wide range of temperature between vitrification and fusion on a proper glaze. Good sewer pipe clays are rare in Alberta.

Terra Cotta clays are of many kinds but generally a semi-fire clay. They are usually buff burning.

Stoneware clays are also generally semi-refractory and must burn to a dense body.

Cement shales or clays must be of such composition as to give a proper burning mix with limestone or marl. They should be free from grit.

Was A Brave Russian Woman

Cossack Girl Rode Fifty Miles For Soldier's Smokes

Remarkable stories of the bravery of women who have gone to the front are coming to hand.

Russia has always been famous for the part played by her women in wars, and the present campaign has proved no exception to the rule.

One, a Cossack girl, went as a trooper with the full knowledge and permission of the immediate authorities, but most of the amazons get there in disguise, many to be near their husbands, and some from sheer love of adventure.

The Cossack girl above mentioned had long distinguished herself in the special martial exercises practiced by Cossacks, and could be most men of her age at feats of horsemanship and sword play. Her name is Helen Choba, and she belongs to the Kuban Cossacks.

A colonel's daughter, Tomiloffskaya by name, distinguished herself on the East Prussian front in the Augustow series of fights. Like all women at the front, she donned the ordinary soldier's uniform, which she wore so naturally that she passed quite unnoticed among the men.

Those who go with their officer husbands' connivance usually adopt the uniform of an ensign or reserve. Tomiloffskaya was hit on several occasions, but her wounds being slight, she remained on duty. She was once five days under fire with the men.

But she specially distinguished herself as a scout leader in the Augustow woods, where she had a squad of men under her own command.

Her special piece of service here was intercepting a telegram from the German commander, whence it was ascertained that the German intention was to attack the Russian centre, and of course, it was foiled. Tomiloffskaya has also served as scout orderly in telephonist.

The wife of a captain, a native of Moscow, went through the Galician campaign with her husband, possessed herself of an Austrian horse, sword, and revolver, and was present at all the fights in Galicia, being sometimes ten days at a time under artillery and rifle fire without being injured.

However, the regiment was near Koeszenitz, when the husband was wounded in the wrist. His wife, who was in another part of the fight, only learned of this later. Both are now in Moscow.

Her usual employment during the campaign was to write reports and buy comforts for the men, and she once rode fifty miles to get some tobacco for her husband's company. She declares her intention of returning with her husband to the war as soon as he recovers from his wound.

Among the Monday morning culprits haled before a Baltimore police magistrate was a darcy with no visible means of support.

"What occupation have you here in Baltimore?" asked His Honor.

"Well, judge," said he darcy. "I ain't doin' much at present—jest circalatin' round, suh."

His Honor turned to the clerk of the court and said:

"Please enter the fact that this gentleman has been retired from circulation for sixty days."

A street car inspector was watching the work of the green Irish conductor.

"Here, Foley, how is this?" he said. "You have ten passengers and only nine fares are rung up?"

"It that so?" said Foley. Then, turning to the passengers he shouted: "There's wan too many av yez on this car. Get out of here, wan av yez!"

Angry Employer—Do you mean to cook diet me? You haven't as much sense as a donkey.

Clerk—No, sir. I don't pretend to set my opinion against yours.



Ginger & Vim

Follow the use of

Abbey's

Effervescent Salt

25 and 50c. at all Druggists

and stores. Take Abbey Vita Tablets for Sick Nerves.

Good-will Among Men

Are Taught the Lesson of Humanity on the Battlefield

The Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, telling of his recent visit to the battlefields in France, says in part:

"I recently visited one of the battlefields in France. I saw a village being shelled by German guns. A prisoner of war was just being brought into the French lines. He was wounded and looked ill and in pain. The French general with whom I had gone to the front, went up to the wounded Prussian and told him he need not worry, as he would be taken straight to a hospital and looked after as if he were one of our own men. The Prussian replied: 'We treat your wounded in exactly the same way.'"

"It was a curious rivalry under these conditions, for you could hear the whizz of German shells and the shuddering crack with which they exploded, dealing out death and destruction in the French trenches close by. We were in sight of a powerful French battery, which was preparing to send its deadly messengers into the Prussian ranks a little further on."

"I marvelled that this exhibition of good-will among men who were sworn foes should be possible amid such surroundings, until my eyes happened to wander down a lane, where I saw a long row of wagons, each marked with a great Red Cross. Then I knew who had taught these brave men the lesson of humanity that will gradually and surely overthrow the reign of hate. Christ has not died in vain."

Slimeon Ford, hotel man and humorist said in New York the other day.

"New York's hotels are the best in the world. They put even the hotels of London, Paris and the Riviera to blush; in fact, after a New York hotel other hotels seem like the Squag House, where a guest rang in the middle of the night and said:

"Landlord, the roof's leaking. I'm drenched."

"Very good, sir."

"The landlord retired, and in a moment was back again with a large washtub."

"Here you are, sir," he said. "Well just put this on your chest. When she's full, ring again, or yell, and I'll have an empty one ready."

Bix—I see there's a report from Holland that concrete bases for German cannon have been found there.

Dix—Don't believe a word you hear from Holland. The geography says it is a low, lying country.

It has been calculated by an officer of a mathematical turn of mind that the weight of bullets required to kill a man in this war is something like 168 pounds, more than the weight of the average man himself.

"They do the modern dances very well, don't they?"

"They ought. They've got four daughters at home to teach 'em."

Spread

E. D. SMITH'S

JAM

on the children's

bread and watch

them smile

Can be had from

your Grocer

JUDICIAL SALE OF FARM PROPERTY

PURSUANT to the Order Nisi and the final Order for Sale in the Crown Life Insurance Company vs. John Albert Mason, there will be sold, with the approval of the Master of the Supreme Court of Alberta, by John Thompson, Auctioneer, at Elves Brothers Fall in the Village of Vulcan, in the Province of Alberta, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on Saturday the 13th day of March A.D. 1915, the following lands and premises, namely, The North-East Quarter of Section Four (4) in Township Nineteen (19), Range Twenty-one (21) West of the Fourth Meridian, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, as more particularly described in Certificate of Title L.U. 222, together with all buildings and erections thereon, subject to the reservations and conditions contained in the grant from the Crown or in the existing Certificate of Title.

THE VENDOR is informed that there is on these premises about one mile of two strand barbed wire fencing with cedar posts every three or four rods. The soil is a chocolate loam over a clay sub-soil. About one hundred acres of this land have been broken and about sixty acres have been cultivated this year. The property is in a good location being about eighteen miles from Clancy Station.

THE SALE will be subject to a reserved bid which has been fixed by the Master. The purchaser is at the time of sale to pay down a deposit of ten per cent. of the purchase price to the Vendor or its Solicitors, and the remainder of the purchase money is to be paid into Court to the credit of this action as follows, that is to say:—

- 15% of the purchase price, 90 days from date of sale, without interest;
- 25% of the purchase price 1 year from date of sale, with interest at 8% per annum;
- 25% of the purchase price 2 years from date of sale, with interest at 8% per annum;
- 25% of the purchase price 3 years from date of sale, with interest at 8% per annum.

IN ALL RESPECTS the terms and conditions of sale will be the standing conditions as approved by the Court. Further particulars can be had from the Auctioneer or from Loughheed, Bennett, McEwen & Company, Solicitors for the Plaintiff, Clarence Block, Calgary, Alberta.

DATED at Calgary, this 30th day of January A.D. 1915.

(Sgd.) LAURENCE J. CLARKE,
Clerk of the Court.

APPROVED
"J.F.C."

F1743

WANTED WANTED

We will pay highest prices
for coyote skins,
green and salted hides

REID & SIMPSON

"The Square Deal Men"
514 Maclean Block
Calgary, Alberta.

ASK

ELVES BROS.
Vulcan

TO SHOW YOU A COPY OF THE

\$10.000.00
ROBIN HOOD
COOK BOOK

THIS BOOK CAN BE SECURED
WITH COUPONS FOUND IN EVERY BAG OF

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR

ROBIN HOOD
ROLLED OATS

Owing to the lack of reliable news from the front, which is causing some anxiety in England, Premier Asquith has intimated that the Government will relieve the situation by publishing reports from General French, showing what is transpiring on the fighting line twice a week.

A valentine dinner party was given by Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Nelson on Sunday evening last. The tables were tastefully decorated with red carnations. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Jennejohn, Dr. and Mrs. Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Minett and Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Hall.

Alberta Beats Them All

The following interesting letter was received from C. S. Kiddoo, of Glenview, who recently returned from a visit with relatives in Missouri. He left Blackie on December 23rd to attend the fiftieth wedding anniversary of a brother in Toplatia, Mo., and arrived at his destination on the morning of the 27th only to learn that his brother had died. During his visit he looked the country over and we quite believe that Mr. Kiddoo performed excellent missionary work for the Province of Alberta and Glenview District in particular.

"Land is held at prices ranging from \$50 to \$100 per acre, and the farmers say that if they can secure 35 bushels of oats per acre they are well satisfied and 25 bushels of corn per acre is all they can count on. While it is claimed that Missouri is a grain country yet there were few grain elevators to be seen in the various towns.

The wells around here are shallow and contain very hard water which goes dry quickly during dry weather. Many farmers scrape out a hole in some drain and the subsoil is of such a nature that it holds water almost like a tank, and thus they secure their water supply. They had more snow than we have in Alberta and the same degree of cold there as here is unbearable.

An epidemic prevailed among the horses many dying from what they termed 'corn stalk poison' caused from a poison that accumulates on the corn during a dry period as they had last year.

From Missouri I paid a visit to my old home in Illinois which place I left 28 years ago. I naturally found many changes and very few I had known were to be found. The food and mouth disease had gained a foothold and a great many cattle and hogs had to be destroyed as a result. The weather was similar to that in Missouri being cloudy, damp and foggy most of the time. From Illinois I went to Fairmont, Minn., to pay a visit to my daughter for a few days and there I found climate conditions very favorable which made me think of Sunny Alberta. From Fairmont, I travelled to Austin where my son, a teacher in the university, resides. Here the weather man had turned loose a veritable blizzard of the old time type which I could not stand, and so I proceeded for Alberta glad to get back to the land of sunshine.

In all the cities I visited the unemployed problem was uppermost and many were in dire need of help. I inquired as to rents and learned that persons renting land in the three states above mentioned were paying more rent a quarter section each year than the annual payments would amount to in the Glenview district. I explained this fact to a number of tenant farmers who replied they did not care to cross the boundary line as it was too cold for them in Alberta. The truth is that the Alberta climate is far more congenial than that which prevails in either of the states I visited.

In conclusion I wish to say that as a result of my visit there are two tracks in the Glenview district that have gone up in price. Alberta is good enough for me."

FORBES-ROBERTSON AND THE STATES.

During his recent visit to Calgary, Forbes-Robertson, the great English actor, undertook to express his views on the attitude of the American government in relation to the present crisis. He proceeded to say that President Wilson had no right to send the birthday message to the Kaiser, and ascribes the action of the President to the influence of politicians who must please the German element at all hazards in his looking forward to being returned again.

Forbes-Robertson seems to be confounding the American government with the American people to a great extent, while, as he says, the majority of the sympathy of the United States people is with the Allies, the government has, nevertheless, to take an absolutely neutral stand. Whatever stand Forbes-Robertson may take in the matter, the government of the States are equally able to do the same for themselves, and we are sorry to see a man who carries so much weight and popularity express himself in this manner on a topic that, when all is said and done, is one for the Americans themselves and their government to arrange.

It is the drawback of all great men that they are apt to vault rather too high in their estimation of their own powers outside their own particular line and in this instance Forbes-Robertson seems to be no exception to the rule. Nothing that an outsider can say will help the matter in the least, and what the actor has said in Calgary might very easily, instead of helping us to a clearer understanding of present affairs, leave things a deal worse than he found them.

His greatness as an actor is unquestioned, and it is regrettable that the same cannot be said of this particular utterance.

German Canadian Opens Debate

The debate on the address of the Speech from the Throne, at Ottawa, was opened by Mr. W. G. Weichel, of North Waterloo, who began by expressing the thanks of the country to their royal highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught for the services which they had rendered since the war broke out. The present war, proceeded Mr. Weichel, had ruthlessly awakened us from a false security. It had been ruthless carnage and ruthless disregard of the rights of others. Our existence was at stake. On the day war was declared we had realized that Lord Roberts was right. The British navy had won for us a silent victory on the sea. Never was the truth so clear as today. The strength of the British empire was in her sea power.

He referred to the fact that he was of German origin and paid a tribute to thrift and energy of the German settlers in Canada. Very few of them, he said, would now leave Canada for any other part of the world. Since the war had broken out, few, he thanked God, very few, had been trying to cast discredit on the name of German-Canadians. But the great body of German-Canadians had made it abundantly clear that they were loyal to their king and country. He said that he did not apologize for the German-Canadians. Englishmen, Irish and Scotchmen appreciated liberty of speech. Should the German-Canadian be asked to forget the land of his forefathers?

Had the Irishman or Englishman or Scotchman or French-Canadian forgotten this? The German-Canadian was proud of the contribution which Germany had made to science and art to literature and music, but he was not proud of the violation of the neutrality of Belgium or of the destruction of Louvain. German art and science were one thing, but Prussian militarism was another. One reason why many Germans had left their country of origin was to escape military domination. In this war the French-Canadians had heard the call of their own fatherland. The German-Canadians had gone to the front at the call of duty, and in gratitude for the liberty which they had been given. Let us hope that this war would be the end of militarism in the world.

SEED TESTING.

In our issue of last week we dwelt on the importance of seed testing, and reproduced an interesting extract from a Saskatchewan government pamphlet. Since then we are in receipt of literature from the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Calgary, in regard to the same matter.

The importance of paying due attention to this end of the crop cannot be overestimated, as the following extract from bulletins of the department will show:

"Seed of strong vitality is essential for a profitable crop. A germination test is valuable in determining the suitability of grain for seeding purposes. The reports show the percentage of vital seeds, and what is equally important, the energy of germination or the power of the seed to respond quickly to growth conditions. In making a test, conditions are made as favorable as possible to growth and the percentage of seeds which germinate is therefore an indication of the proportion which might be expected to produce plants in the field, provided that the soil and climatic conditions were favorable at the time of seeding. However, it often happens that after the seed has been put into the ground it encounters adverse conditions, such as prolonged cold or excessive moisture with the result that many of the weaker seeds do not grow. Two samples may have nearly the same percentage of vital seeds and yet produce a widely different proportion of strong plants in the field. The ability of a seed to produce a vigorous plant even under adverse conditions is dependent on its energy of germination which is indicated by a germination test."

In another column we give more details concerning testing, and should anyone require to obtain further information, the Advocate will only be too glad to comply.

The estimated population of German origin in the United States is 13,000,000. The United States was not a signatory to the treaty which guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium, therefore it is not directly responsible for its observance. The permanent army of the United States numbers some 92,000. In addition, the State militia's have a total strength of 120,800. The personnel of the United States navy totals 68,000. The latest available information gives the United States 75 aeroplanes of all types, and one dirigible balloon.

At the Hotel

The following visitors were registered at the hotel during the past week:



A. M. Hicks, Thos. Loney, E. Aked, L. J. Guilfoyle, H. M. Thorn, H. M. McCallum, A. N. Robinson, A. L. Clemmens, C. E. Henry, H. E. Hudson, John B. Lee, G. A. McKay, E. L. Geiger, A. E. West, A. Parks, H. F. McKenzie, T. H. Harmon, C. Dobrer, Archie Johnston, Mrs. Baker, A. Veitch, W. G. McRoberts, W. A. Laraway, S. McCracken, F. Mathews, J. M. Delaney, Geo. Whipple, W. D. Heslin, J. A. Eall, O. O. Davis, R. H. Murray, F. B. Partridge, S. H. Andrews, Calgary; C. J. Ingram, J. H. Law, W. Whitnor, Lethbridge; Geo. J. Smith, Vancouver; N. M. Lynn, M. W. Taylor, T. B. Redding, F. A. Walker, Winnipeg; F. H. Jackson, Toronto; L. S. Manzer, Dr. R. Blyth, M. P. Howard, John McCraig, A. E. Reesor, Medicine Hat; H. L. Stewart, Napa, Cal. G. Gussick, Champion; W. Thomas, Okotoks; A. M. Armstrong, Kirkcaldy; Mrs. F. Walker, Carmangay; E. Caldwell, Kinnordale; W. M. Armstrong, Carl Mix, A. E. Starling, H. R. Leslie, Lomond; S. Oakland, P. Oakland, H. Julesbury, Thos. Marks, Armada; W. A. Gage, Brunetta; Robt. M. Syngue, Lake McGregor; Neil Beaton, K. Kuhn, Loma; Arthur R. Bond, Henry Willard, R. E. House, Phil Gooch, Eastway; J. B. Munson, Reid Hill.

Military Men and Matters

Major Wolley-Dod has recently been raised to the command of the 15th Light Horse.

Hockey and football are the predominating sports of our soldier boys at Victoria barracks.

Twenty-three head of horses were bought by the remount buyers on their visit to High River, on Friday last.

The British government is not paying the passage of men from Canada to England for the purpose of enlisting them in the army.

The British 16.25 gun will carry as far as 21 miles, the projectile being hurled in an arc-shaped direction. This is probably the farthest any gun will fire.

It is now understood that of the men in camp at Calgary the 31st Battalion will go abroad with the second contingent, while the 12th Mounted Rifles and the 50th Battalion will go with the third contingent.

Professor Maclean, formerly of the staff of Calgary University, has been granted a commission in the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. He is gazetted as first lieutenant and second in command of the cyclist company.

Colonel Fairquhar, commander of the Princess Patricia's, has given out the statement that the total casualties to the regiment up to February 7 are thirty killed and forty wounded. About a hundred are in the hospital frost bitten and otherwise ill.

It has been announced in orders of the 50th Battalion that during the next 20 days non-coms and men will be allowed to marry, subject to the approval of the commanding officer, and that their wives will be granted the separation allowance granted by the militia department for soldiers' wives.

The Canadian soldier gets the same rate of pay, here, in England, or at the front—that is \$1 per day as private, \$1.10 as corporal, \$1.35 as sergeant, and so forth. He does not, in addition, receive pay from the British government.

The Calgary Herald Tobacco Fund is being generously supported by the public. For every two bits subscribed, two Canadian soldiers each receive 35 cigarettes, 2 ounces of tobacco and a box of matches. These packets will be welcomed by the men at the front who are just 'dying for a smoke.'

The zeppelin raid on Dover that was reported in Tuesday's papers seem to lack confirmation. In fact, there is doubt, even in the reports as to whether the attack was from aircraft or submarines. Precautions were taken nevertheless, many towns and travelling trains being put in darkness.

BYE-LAW NO. 7.

Public notice is hereby given that the following bye-law has been introduced in the council, and that unless within twenty days after the last insertion of this notice at least ten resident electors of the village petition the council to submit such bye-law to the vote of the resident electors of the village the council will proceed to pass the same.

The last date for the insertion of this notice is March 3rd, 1915.

Sec. treas. of the village of Vulcan.

A Bye-law of the Village of Vulcan to Restrain and Regulate the Running at Large or Trespassing of Animals.

The Council of the Village of Vulcan enacts as follows:

1. It shall not be lawful to allow any animals, except poultry and milk cows, to run at large within the limits of the said village at any time during the year.

2. There shall be established in the Village of Vulcan a public pound and a poundkeeper appointed for said pound, his remuneration to be such fees and charges as he shall be entitled to under the provisions of the Village Act.

3. The said pound shall be for the impounding of animals at large or trespassing contrary to the provisions of this or any other Bye-law of the Village of Vulcan, which said impounding may be done by any other person than the poundkeeper.

4. Whenever any animal is impounded it shall be the duty of the poundkeeper to retain same until the owner or owners thereof shall have paid the fees and damages, if any, claimed for the trespass.

5. Whenever any animal has been confined or restrained by any person under the provisions of this Bye-law for the purpose of impounding the same, if the owner of the animal or some person in his behalf pay or tender to the person seizing or having charge of such animal before same has been actually impounded, the charge for which the said animal has then become liable, under this Bye-law, the person having charge of such animal shall forthwith deliver up the same to the owner or the person tendering the said charges on his behalf.

6. If the owner of any impounded animal is known to the poundkeeper as the owner of such animal the poundkeeper shall forthwith deliver at or mail by registered post to the address of such owner a notice in the form hereinafter provided.

7. In case such owner is not known, or such owner or person shall not within ten days after the posting or delivery of such notice appear at the pound and release the animal so impounded by the payment of the lawful fees, mileage rates and appraisal claim for damage, the poundkeeper shall cause to be inserted once each week for two consecutive weeks in some newspaper circulating in the vicinity of the pound, a notice in the form hereinafter provided:

"Notice is hereby given that (des-

cription of animal impounded, giving registered brands, if any, marks and points) was impounded in the pound kept by the undersigned on (description of place where pound is located) on _____ day of _____ 1915.

Signature of Poundkeeper.

8. Every poundkeeper shall without charge in addition to any copies of any notice which he may be required under this Bye-law to post or deliver, post a copy of every such notice in a conspicuous place at his pound and in the nearest post office and shall keep and maintain such notice at his pound during the whole of such time such notice may refer to.

9. When any animal shall not have been released from the pound within twenty days after the notice has been inserted from the last time in a newspaper as is herein provided the said animal shall be sold by public auction after notice of such sale shall have been posted for eight days in three conspicuous places within the village, one of which shall be the post office nearest the pound and at such sale the poundkeeper shall be the auctioneer; and such sale shall be held at the pound or at such other place as may be designated by bye-law of the FOUR—High River.

10. The village shall commence at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon and the poundkeeper shall not either in person or by his agent purchase any animal at such sale or have any interest of any kind in any animal so purchased.

11. If the owner of the animal is unknown the poundkeeper shall sell all the animals impounded.

12. The poundkeeper shall immediately after such sale send to the treasurer a description of the animal sold, the date of sale, the amount realized, and the disposition thereof.

13. No poundkeeper making a sale under the provisions of this Bye-law shall be liable to a penalty for selling without a license as an auctioneer.

14. The proceeds of the sale of any impounded animal sold under the provisions of this Bye-law shall be applicable in payment:

(a) Of any costs and charges attending such sale;

(b) Of all sustenance fees;

(c) To the impounder of such animal of the amount due to him for capturing and impounding same, if any, and to claimant for damage done; and the residue, if any, shall be paid to the owner of such animal, or if not claimed at the time of sale by any person entitled thereto, to the treasurer of the village.

15. Any person found guilty of an infraction of this Bye-law upon before a Justice of the Peace, shall be liable to the penalties imposed by the Bye-law providing for the enforcement of the Bye-laws of the Village of Vulcan.

16. All fines imposed for the violation of this Bye-law shall be paid over to the treasurer of the village for the benefit of the same.

DONE and passed in council assembled at the Village of Vulcan this 11th day of February, A.D. 1915.

R. E. DODDS,

Reeve.

A. J. FLOOD,

Secretary-treasurer.

Credit Auction Sale

As I have sold my farm and am leaving this locality, the undermentioned will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at

South West Qr. Sec. 3, Twp. 17, Range 22, W. 4th

14 Miles East and Half Mile North of Vulcan,
3 Miles East and 1 Mile North of Reid Hill Store, on

Friday, February 26th, 1915

... 5 HEAD OF HORSES ...

- 1 Team of Grey Geldings, well matched, 8 and 9 years, 2600 lbs.
- 1 Bay Gelding, 5 years old, weight 1400 lbs.
- 1 Bay Gelding, 5 years old, weight 1100 lbs.
- 1 Black Gelding, 12 years old, weight 1300 lbs.
- All Well Broken
- 1 Milch Cow, giving milk.
- 10 Head Good Shoats.

... IMPLEMENTS ...

1 8-ft. Massey-Harris Binder, near new; 1 Massey-Harris Spring Tooth Harrow; 1 20 Double Disk Massey-Harris Drill; 1 4-Section John Deere Drag Harrow; 1 16 Disk John Deere Harrow; 2 Farm Wagons, in good condition; 1 3 Horse Cockshutt Disk Harrow; 1 Set Heavy Work Harness; 1 Hay Rack, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Free Lunch at Noon.

Sale Commences 1 O'clock Sharp

... TERMS OF SALE ...

All sums of \$10 and under, cash; on all sums over \$10, eight months time will be given, purchaser to give a bankable joint lien note bearing 8 per cent. interest till maturity, and 12 per cent. interest after due till paid. Discount of 10 per cent. for cash on all sums over \$10.

H. FEARNLEY, Owner.

C. B. Shimp, Sale Clerk.

C. C. Rebbe, Auctioneer.

According to figures just issued by the Dominion Government the new single-track constructed in Western Canada during the year amounted to 2,088 miles. On the basis that a railway line serves the territory for ten miles on each side, this new mileage has brought railway service to 41,760 square miles of territory.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Reeves returned from Calgary on Thursday morning last.

A significant comparison that reveals the profits that are to be made in producing hogs is to be found in the fact that on February 2nd the quotation for hogs at the Calgary Live Stock yards was slightly higher than at Chicago, and the quotations for cattle about the same on the average. The prices were: Hogs—Calgary, \$7.00 and \$7.05; Chicago, \$6.45 to \$6.95. Cattle—Calgary, \$6.40; Chicago, \$5.65 to \$9.25.